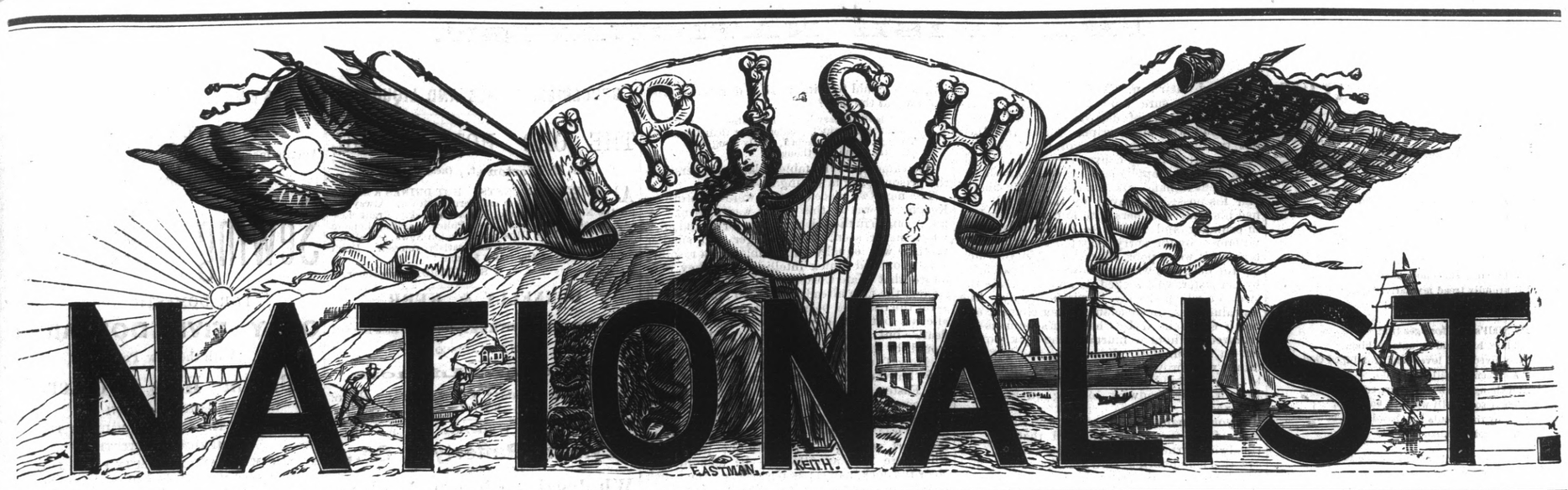


FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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## THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

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(From the French of Beranger.)

### THE TRI-COLORED FLAG.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS MAHONY, AUTHOR OF THE "PROUT PAPERS."

Comrades, around this humble board,
Here's to our banner's by-gone splendor,
There may be treason in that word—
All Europe may the proof afford—
All France be the offender
But drink the toast
That gladdens most;
Fires the young heart and cheers the old—
"May France once more
Her tri-color
Blest with new life behold!"

List to my secret. That old flag
Under my bed of straw is hidden,
Sacred to Glory! War-worn rag!
Thee no informer thence shall drag,
Nor dastard spy say 'tis forbidden,
France, I can vouch,
Will from its couch,
The dormant symbol yet unfold,
And wave once more
Her tri-color
Through Europe, uncontrolled!

For every drop of blood we spent,
Did not that flag give value plenty?
Were not our children as they went,
Jocund, to join the warrior's tent,
Soldiers at ten, heroes at twenty?
France, who were then
Your noblemen?
Not they of parchment-must, and mould!
But they who bore
Yon tri-color
Through Europe, uncontrolled!

Leipsic hath seen our eagle fall,
Drunk with renown, worn out with glory;
But, with the emblem of old Gaul
Crowning our standard, we'll recall
The brightest days of *Valmy's* story!
With terror pale
Shall despots quail,
When in their ear the tale is told,
Of France once more
Her tri-color
Preparing to unfold.

Trust not the *lawless* ruffian chiel,
Worse than the vilest monarch he!
Down with the dungeon and Bastile!
But let our country never kneel
To that grim idol, Anarchy!
Strength shall appear
On our frontier—
France shall be Liberty's strong hold!
Then earth once more
The tri-color
With blessing shall behold!

O my old flag! that liest hid,
There where my sword and musket lie—
Banner, come forth! for tears unbid
Are filling fast a warrior's lid
Which thou alone canst dry.
A soldier's grief
Shall find relief;
A veteran's heart shall be consoled—
France shall once more
Her tri-color
Triumphantly unfold!

UNDERSTAND the reason, and all the reasons, why a bad habit is injurious. Study the subject till there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, the persons, and the thoughts that lead to the temptation.

A WHITE boy met a colored boy and asked him what he had such a short nose for. "I 'spect so it won't poke itself into other people's business."

THERE is a woman in a Western State whose nice knowledge puts even medical experts to shame. She was testifying in a turkey case, and informed the jury that she knew "those turkeys by their walk, their countenances, and their manner of roosting."

GENERAL DOMINGUEZ, at the head of the central army, has opened a campaign against the Carlists in Valencia.

## IRISH NEWS.

AT THE Recorder's court of the city of Dublin sessions, Joseph Fagan was indicted for having appropriated various sums of money, while acting in the capacity of cashier to the Alliance and Dublin Gas Consumers Company, amounting in the aggregate to £358. The prisoner was prosecuted by Mr. Murphy, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. J. and T. D. Fitzgerald, and defended by Mr. Monroe, instructed by Mr. White. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Mr. Munroe asked leave to produce evidence in mitigation of punishment. Dr. Thouhoul was examined and said the prisoner was suffering from incurable disease of the heart, and that protracted imprisonment or hard labor would be prejudicial to his life. Mr. Murphy, Q. C., said the directors were not disposed to prosecute him with vigor, as during 20 years of his service he had maintained an irreproachable character. The Right Hon. the Recorder, having commented on the nature of the offence and the mental punishment, the degraded position of the prisoner must entail, said he would exempt him from hard labor, but would sentence him to three calender months imprisonment from the date of his committal, 11th Dec.

REFUSING A LICENSE.—In the Dublin Northern Divisional Police Court recently counsel for the Crown appeared to oppose the transfer of license in respect of a house in Marlborough-street, to Mr. Peter Barrett who, it may be remembered, was three times tried for the attempted murder of Captain Lambert, Castle Lambert, county Galway. In two cases the jury disagreed, and in the third he was acquitted. The ground of opposition to the transfer was that the applicant had been tried for a very serious offence. The magistrates refused the application, but allowed an appeal to the Recorder.

TRADES' UNIONS IN IRELAND.—Last month the Society of Carpenters and Joiners in Drogheda issued a notification that, from the first day of April next, they will insist on the 57 hours, and 28 shillings per week, and that if employers don't pay the wages before 3 p.m. on Saturdays, they will be liable for a shilling an hour for every hour wages remains unpaid after that hour.

A DESPERATE outrage was committed within a short distance of Castlebar on January 5th, Mr. Fitzgerald, an official of the National Bank, while returning from Newport, where a branch bank was recently opened, was attacked when driving his horse and car and shot through the neck. The cash-box was taken from him and his horse shot dead. Great excitement prevails. Medical assistance and the police at once proceeded to the scene of the outrage, but no further particulars have come to hand at present.

AT a recent meeting of the Cork Harbor Commissioners, a report of a committee was read recommending great works on the Lee. The recommendation of the committee is that jetties be erected in the river, the river to be deepened at a cost of £20,000, and subsequently that a tidal basin be constructed in the park at a cost of £100,000. The Board gave a general approval of the scheme.

A FATAL OUTRAGE.—An inquest was held lately, at Newpallas, upon the body of a farmer named John Breen, who died Jan. 1st from the effects of a beating received on St. Stephen's night. Dr. Ryan deposed that death resulted from the wounds inflicted upon Breen, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. Two men, named Patrick Bermingham and Thomas Mangan, are in custody for having been concerned in the assault. Breen was stabbed in not less than three different parts of the body.

OUTRAGE IN THE COUNTY CLARE.—On New Year's day the house of Patrick Scanlan, farmer near Kildysart, county Clare, was fired into, the shot smashing the window, but doing no further injury. Scanlan was passing Christmas evening, at his own fireside, surrounded by his family, when the outrage occurred. It is supposed the object was to intimidate him from interfering with some land from which a neighboring tenant had been lately evicted. No clue to the offender has up to the present been discovered.

ON New Year's Day Charles H. Peacock, Esq., J. P., entertained the children of the Wexford workhouse with a children's fete, at which fruit, cakes, toys, &c., were distributed. Such kindness ought to be generally imitated.

A LABORER named Matthew Cooke, whilst crossing in a boat from the North to the South Wall, Quays, lately, became suddenly insensible, and was conveyed to hospital, where life was found to be extinct.

AMONG the names already mentioned in connection with the representation of Tipperary, are those of Mr. Moore, of Mooresfort; Mr. Richard Dower, Ballydavid; and Mr. M. O'Carroll, of Borrisoleigh.

A VERDICT of accidental death was returned, recently, at the inquest on the bodies of the two boatmen and two women who were drowned by the upsetting of a boat on New Year's Day, off Queenstown. Two of the bodies have been recovered.

A QUANTITY of timber was washed ashore on the Waterford coast on January the 6th, and it is feared a schooner, with all hands, has been lost.

AT a meeting of the Cork Farmers' Club recently, a resolution was passed expressing a hearty approval of the candidature of Mr. W. O'Sullivan for the representation of Limerick, and an earnest desire that the farmers of the county should be successful in their effort to return a member of their own class. Mr. Riordan said he hoped the example would be followed in this county at the general election, and that the farmers of Cork would put forward and return one of their own class as their representative. Mr. O'Sullivan disclaims any connexion either in feeling or relationship with the *Goulas of the Press*, bearing the same name who traffic on the misfortunes of their countrymen, in fact, who acted as setters for the government during the Phœnix and Fenian movement, but the Dublin Goula has dropped the "O." from his name.

THE remains of the late Chief Baron Pigot were interred in the churchyard of Kilfullane on the 26th ult., near the grave of his father (Dr. Pigot), mother, and wife. Many of the immediate relatives of the deceased judge, gentlemen holding high official positions, a large body of the Catholic clergy, and several influential inhabitants of Fermoy were present. Dean O'Mahony read the funeral service by torchlight.

AT the Kanturk Quarter Sessions, on the 1st inst., Michael O'Brien, David Cagney, David Grady, Cornelius Grady, John Hartnett, farmers, were indicted for having, on the 26th December, forcibly entered and taken possession of houses from which they had been evicted on the 30th of November. The counsel for the landlord, Mr. Jackson, applied that the cases might be sent forward to the assizes, on the ground that the public mind was now too much excited to admit of an impartial trial. The Chairman granted the application.

THE KILRUSH MURDER.—At the Hospital Petty Sessions, held on Wednesday, the 24th of December Daniel and Edmond Crowe, were again brought up on remand from the county gaol at Limerick, under a strong escort of Constabulary. They were professionally represented by Mr. Edmond S. Rice, solicitor, Tipperary. On the case being called on, Mr. Rice applied to have them either discharged or committed, and urged that their further encarceration would be a mere piece of cruelty, and quite against the spirit of British criminal law. Mr. Galway. County Inspector, not opposing the application, the Justice at once ordered their discharge. An immense number of people congregated in the village, and on the release of the prisoners, they were enthusiastically cheered.

THE interest in the contest for the vacant seat in Limerick is increasing and popular feeling seems to be altogether in favor of Mr. O'Sullivan. Mr. Kelly visited Newcastle and received so hostile a reception from the people, although they were unprepared for his arrival, that he was obliged to leave town. In Croom, which he afterwards visited, he was equally unfavorably received. An enthusiastic demonstration in favor of Mr. O'Sullivan took place in Ballylanders, where some of the speakers expressed a feeling of regret that the contest should have given rise to an apparent difference of opinion between the people and the priests.

THE IRISH JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.—It is stated on authority that owing to pressure being put on the Government, it is intended to fill up the vacancy caused by the appointment of either the Master of the Rolls, Mr. O'Sullivan, or Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in which event the Attorney-General will either succeed to the Mastership of the Rolls or to the pusine judgeship caused by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald's promotion.

A DEFENCE FUND has been started by several clerical and lay gentlemen to sustain the Editor of the "Kilkenny Journal," in the action taken against him arising out of the late Home Rule meeting in Kilkenny, of which he is Mayor.

An aggrarian outrage has occurred at a place named Breaghda, near Killadysart. About half past nine o'clock on Christmas night a shot was fired through the window of a man named Patrick Scanlan, as he was sitting in his kitchen, surrounded by his family. The window was smashed from the effects of the shot, but no injuries were sustained by any of the inmates. The resident magistrate and county inspector have visited the scene, but no arrests have been made up to the present. Scanlan had obtained possession of about six acres of land, from which a tenant had been ejected.

IT was reported in Dublin lately that the Government have decided to fill up the vacant seat on the Bench by the appointment either of the Master of the Rolls or Mr. Justice Fitzgerald as Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and that the vacancy created by the transfer will be given to Mr. Falles.

SIR PETER TAIT has obtained a contract from the Spanish Government for fifty thousand pounds' worth of army clothing.

IT is stated that Sir Peter Tait has arranged with Mr. Butt to vacate the representation of the city for the county, in order that Sir Peter Tait might be returned for the city. Mr. Butt has expressed his willingness to resign the city seat if so desired by the National party, and will offer himself for the county.

On the 1st inst. Alderman David A. Nagle was installed as Mayor of Cork for the current year.

MR. O'LOONEY has been appointed Lecturer on the Irish language, Literature, and Archæology, in the Roman Catholic University, Dublin.

## EASTERN NEWS.

IN the Council, Springfield, Mass., the Irish-American element is represented by Mr. Byrnes and Mr. P. J. Ryan, the latter the popular book-seller, *both good men and true*.

ACCORDING to the Republican, Mr. Hugh Donnelly is the "first Irish Alderman," which, we suppose, means that he is the first Irish-American elected to the position. Further we learn that Mr. Donnelly has served in the cause of the Union, in the cause of Ireland, and is now an Attorney. By his fruits is he known, and we congratulate our people in Springfield in having so worthy a representative among the Aldermen as Mr. Donnelly. That he will reflect the highest credit on them we are confident.

ST. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association of New York won the handsome green flag at the Brothers' fair, having polled 456 votes ahead of all the other societies.

REPORTED THREATS.—The Superintendent of Police, while admitting that some danger of disturbance still existed among a portion of the unemployed workingmen, denies all foundation for the statement that an order has been issued for the protection of churches, owing to threats of Communiist leaders; nor does the Captain of the Precinct in which the Convent of Saint Catherine is situated, know of any foundation for the rumor that that institution was to be burned by the Communists. A large force of Police, however, was held in readines, convenient to the convent.

VERDICT IN A DUEL CASE.—The trial of M. Page McCarthy, for killing George B. Mordecai last May, was concluded. The jury, after an absence of two hours, returned with a verdict of "involuntary manslaughter," fixing imprisonment and $500 fine. Counsel for the defendant asked a suspension of judgment, and moved to set aside the verdict. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail.

FORECLOSURE OF LIEN.—Eugene Kelly has instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court of New York, to foreclose his lien on over fifty thousand shares of Mariposa Land and Mining Company stock, pledged by John W. Brumagim as colaterlal security for more than $100,000 in gold, being part of the price agreed to be paid to Kelly for releasing his former title to one third, and his mortgage upon the other two-thirds of the Mariposa estate.

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.—The steamer "Java" brought fifty-three bags of mail matter from Europe for New South Wales, and the "City of Montreal" brought 153 bags; all of which have been forwarded to take the steamer of the 31st from San Francisco.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS ATTEMPT TO AGITATE THE NEW YORK WORKINGMEN.—Numerous cases of extreme destitution are coming to light daily. A number of families are reduced to starvation. The alarming increase of destitution is engaging the serious consideration of the authorities. Notwithstanding the liberality of public and private charity, they are found to be entirely inadequate and unable to relieve the wants of more than a portion of the starving poor.

Henry Delsicluse, a notorious French Communist, who is now in New York, has written an address to the workingmen, urging them to follow the example set by the police and oppose force to force. He recommended that military organizations be formed in each election district for the purpose. The actions of Delsicluse and his associate Communists are under a strict watch from the police, and should any unlawful and riotous measures be taken, they will be arrested and promptly dealt with.

WORKINGMEN AND THE POLICE.—A mass meeting of workingmen under the auspices of the General Free Thinkers assembled January 25. It was intended to hold the meeting at Association Hall, but the proprietors refused the use of the hall. Speaking, however, took place at a meeting held for the purpose of denouncing the action of the police on the occasion of the recent riot at Tomkins Square. A large force of police was present to preserve order.

THE PROPOSED CANAL.—Mr. Clayton has received a letter from O. S. Mann of San Francisco, in which he claims that the true route for a canal through the Isthmus of Darien is in the valley or depression between Porto Bello on the Atlantic side and the river Chipo on the Pacific, thirty miles east of Panama. He says this route will be forty miles longer, but possesses superior advantages. Although it has never been explored, he desires to call the attention of the Government to this new route, and advises that a survey of it be ordered. The above was brought to the attention of the Committee in 1870 and thoroughly investigated, and was found, like all other routes this side of the Atlantic, to be impracticable.

THE "Edgar Stewart" is being rapidly fitted up for sea. She is still credited with filibustering intent.

A Special to the Washington "Dispatch" says it is rumored that arrangements are being made for a duel between Jefferson Davis and Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi. It is said the duel will probably be based on the correspondence which appeared in the Washington papers.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.—Representative Clayton introduced a bill to appropriate $75,000 for the removal of Noonday Rock and the wreck of the "Patrician" from San Francisco Harbor. The same resolution was presented in the Senate by Senator Sargent.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE men were lately brought before the magistrates at Langborough, charged with violating and murdering a woman by throwing her into a pit. The case was adjourned for further evidence.

THE "TIMES" is discussing the question what Great Britain is to do with the Gold Coast when the King of Ashantee shall have been annihilated. A correspondent, writing from the Coast, urges the annexation of all the territory at present included in the Protectorate, and the formation of an empire, which would be the means of developing trade and promoting civilization throughout Western Africa. The "Times" is rather afraid of this scheme, but it does not think that England can withdraw altogether from the Coast.

STRIKES IN ENGLAND.—A great meeting of the men employed in the large engine firms at the East End was held at Limehouse. They passed a resolution to stand or fall together in a body. A delegate from the large shipbuilding firm of Messrs. Dudgens stated that the men there underpaid, to the number of sixty, were coming out. A delegate from Messrs. Stewart's stated that their firm were going to give the rise of 2s. asked for.

THE INQUEST at North Shields on the bodies of the men drowned by the disaster on the Tyne has concluded. The jury returned a verdict that the men were drowned by the sinking of the "Gipsy Queen," through her being run on a sunken hopper, and at the time she was being improperly navigated.

MELANCHOLY END.—The "Northern Daily Express" says, "that the streets of London were recently placarded with announcement, "Mason Jones on the Disestablishment of the Church," and at the time it appeared that Mason Jones, who, as some would say, was going to rob the Church, lay dead, poor as a church mouse, "the champion of voluntaryism," leaving, it is said, his family destitute, his wife and children being without food in the house for twenty-four hours before his death! What a sad end to a public career that opened so brilliantly! Mason Jones is not unknown in this district. He, in a sense, began his public career in the North of England. He was an Irishman, a Methodist by training, an Independent by conviction; and after being a short time at college in Dublin, preparatory to going into the ministry, he gave up that idea and turned to lecturing. From literature and lecturing he turned to political agitation, which, in his case, did not seem to be a profitable business. Popular agitation brings a cheap popularity, but it evidently does not pay, as the history of George Odger and Mason Jones shows; and they do not stand alone."

ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.—The "Pall Mall Gazette declares it has reason to believe the report that Gladstone has been summoned before the Court of Queen's Bench is unfounded.

THE "Times" says the simple truth is the Ministry was unable to withstand the annoyance caused by its repeated defeats since the beginning of the recess, and it determined to win the country by a bold dash, and promises of reduced taxation.

A large meeting was held in St. James' Hall, the object of which was to express the sympathy of Englishmen for the German Government in its struggle with the Ultramontanes of Paris.

LETTERS were received from the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, and 237 members of Parliament, and speeches from the new delegates, Peel, Chambers, and others. The meeting lasted over four hours.

THE "Daily News" says it is a comfort to know that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh is not supposed to have any political significance. There is a decided feeling of friendship towards Russia on the part of this country, but no one is vain enough to suppose that either country would be charmed out of showing or resenting ill-will by this marriage.

THE "Journal de Paris" confirms a rumor prevalent some time ago, and states that M. Rouher has just signed with the French Government a convention, in virtue of which the Empress Eugenie will receive a sum of 3,000,000 francs, payable in annuities. The State will also restore to Her Majesty the Chinese Museum at Fontainebleau, and the collection of arms at Pierrefonds, as well as the works of art purchased by the late Emperor.

THE subject of railroad accidents was alluded by the Chairman of the to Great Western Railroad, England, at a late meeting at London. Notwithstanding the many complaints that are heard, it appears that on that road during seven years only one life was lost. That was in 1872. In that year the company carried 32,800,000 passengers and 11,777,072 tons of goods, running 18,390,047 train miles.

ANNIVERSARY of the Death of Napoleon III.—The London "Telegraph" has a long account of the memorial mass which was celebrated at Chislehurst on the 9th instant, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of Emperor Napoleon.

LONDON, January the 26.—The Queen held a Council at Osborne, and issued a proclamation ordering a dissolution of the present Parliament.

THE petition against Attorney-General James for bribery at an election, has been dismissed, with costs.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 31, 1874.

### O'NEILL'S DEFIANCE.

Go, tell your surly Saxon queen
I value not her might ;
My arm is strong, my sword is keen,
To strike for Ireland's right.
Go, say I serve not as she wills,
Her bribes shall not prevail,
I'll proudly tread my native hills,
My name is The O'Neill !

Hy-Niall's race for ages trod
These hills and mountains blue,
They lived, and loved, and worshiped God
As freemen still should do.
And though their graves are round us now,
Their souls still watched our weal,
And, by their souls ! no bawd shall bow
The glorious Clan O'Neill !

I'll hunt the wolf and chase the roe
From mountain pass to plain,
Nor flood, nor fen, nor fence, nor foe
Shall dare to check my rein !
These glens are mine, these wildwoods all,
From Maghera to the Pale,
And here I'll rule, or here I'll fall,
As should the chief O'Neill.

For Ireland's right my sword I'll draw,
Even should I draw alone,
And while I live no tyrant's law
Intimidates Tyrone.
I'll be no earl nor Saxon lord,
I spurn their base entail,
I'll tread my own, my native sward,
My title—The O'Neill.

Then hie ye back to England's queen,
And tell her this from me :
My own loved land, my Isle of Green,
Shall from her chains be free,
Go, say the Red Hand fears not death,
No despot makes it quail ;
Go, say that on his mountain heath
Defiant stands O'Neill !

## HOME SCENES.

### THE CLONMEL COURT-HOUSE.

Tipperary has been long distinguished by a fierce spirit, which manifests itself fitfully in the "wild justice of revenge." It seems indigenous there, or if not, it thrives there beyond example. Nor does it appear likely it will ever be completely laid. 'Tis not my purpose here to discuss its propriety, fitness, or necessity. It is a fixed institution thereabouts, and seems to have had its source in far and dark times.

It was on the sweet face of Tipperary, the hungry fanatics that followed Cromwell's banner, fixed their polluting gaze. "Soldiers!" said the bold blasphemer, stretching out his iron truncheon from the breast of Slievenamon —"Soldiers, this is a country worth fighting for." His soldiers were just the men to whose greedy ears the promise of booty was never addressed in vain. They did fight, and they clutched the rich reward. They were quartered in Tipperary, where the Norman Lords had long before introduced the beneficent relation of landlord and tenant. Most of these lords were driven from their inheritance, wherewith the meanest camp-followers of Cromwell were invested. They were, in general, the garbage of the filthiest haunts in the great cities of England. They acknowledged no obligation of law, or justice, or decency. They trampled on the tenantry as if they were very dogs. Nothing was sacred from their pollution. The homestead, the church, the altar—nothing checked their passions or stayed their lusts.

Their excesses—a ruined sister, a dishonored wife, a murdered parent—it was of which "*the wild justice of revenge*" was born. And it is the repetition of these excesses in a modified form that has perpetuated it. Whenever a landlord is utterly regardless of the obligations of humanity, when he tramples on all sense of decency, when he blackens the hearthstone and tumbles the roof-tree, when neither sickness, nor sorrow, nor death, nor ruin, can stay his desolating hand, a swift and sure messenger, by night or day, sped with aim, as sure as the stroke of death lays him low. Oh! it is a terrible practice this, and yet it is done in the shadow of the gallows; and who shall say it is without warrant! Who shall blame him, in whose soul, ruin, and shame, and agony, have silenced the appeals of mercy and of justice. A disquisition on this subject would be out of place. It will be better illustrated by an example. The one I select is of terrible import. It is associated with a memory that made an idellible impression on me. I was at school at Dr. Bell's, in Clonmel, and found my way into the Court House. Two men were on their trial for murder. John Doherty, late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was their prosecutor. He was a man of commanding presence, dignified demeanor, and lofty capacity. They were defended by Messrs. Hatchel and Shiel. It was the first time I was ever in a court, and the first time I saw Shiel, long the object of my idolatry. My disappointment was extreme. He appeared to be acting a subordinate part. His senior was a jolly-looking, athletic, commanding man, who did all the work, and seemed responsible for everything My object in going to the court was to see Shiel. My object, when there, was to watch the prisoners; they stood up against the bars. One was very tall and very muscular. He had a great massive head, his hair cropped close, his eyes large, and blue, and his nose hooked and prominent. He stood grasping two cold iron bars, all day, with his look fixed on the witnesses as they swore. In that place such scenes were familiar. Yet, nothing could be more terrible. That man in the dock, living and breathing, and it may be hoping, is dead, absolutely dead, his death is compassed as surely as if he were laid out in his coffin. Yet here he stands, as if grappling with the fate which he could no more avert than he could break the cold iron bars he clutched. And why was he there?

The history is short and frightful. A slave-driver named Chadwick was agent to an estate near Clonoulty, a place long famous for irreverence to Saxon mastery and Saxon laws. The estate skirted a bog, and at the other side rose low, irregular hills, covered with brushwood. The very outline of the scene was suggestive of turbulence. Chadwick took great delight in grinding the faces of the poor. The interests either of mercy or justice never, never prompted him. He was blind, and deaf, and callous to every pleading of humanity. In the year 1825 the typhus fever made sad havoc in that part of the country. A poor family, on whom Chadwick long panted to put his heel, were seized with it. The father and mother were taken off; so was a young lad, their son. While the destroyer was thus making sure work of it, Chadwick was plying his means of destruction equally zealously, and with surer gripe. There remained but two young women, one of them delirius, and the other barely convalescent, when Chadwick had his appliances of evil completed. Ejectment in hand, and attended by the Sheriff and his posse, he arrived on the ground. He had his understrappers with him—men bred up in brutality, and incited to the most hardened villianies by the sorry example of "their betters." It was a poor, miserable cabin, in which lay the delirious woman, watched and cared for by her sister, who rocked to and fro beside the straw on which she lay, in wistful agony. She was almost as unconscious as her charge; and being commanded by Chadwick's ruffians she removed, without a murmur, the sick woman out on the dunghill. Everything the hut contained was thrown out, and it was then set fire to. In the middle of that ghastly spectacle the woman died, Chadwick looking on at a safe distance.

A young man, a farmer's son, who lived some miles from the scene, chanced that way, as Chadwick turned away his horse's head. He saw the smouldering ruin and the corpse, and kneeling beside the latter, he swore he would, at all risks, revenge her fate. That oath, sworn in a scene of ghastly horror, was kept in a scene of blood. In broad day Chadwick was shot down not many rods from where he had begun to "ameliorate," as above described.

The man's name was Patrick Grace. He acted on impulses, in themselves the most chivalrous and noble. He thought all others were similarly influenced. He did not disguise himself in the least. He knew that a man named Philip Mara looked on his act, and recognized him. His own conscience and convictions justified him, and for the rest he had no care. Mara, however, had, or feigned religious scruples. He became a "stag," and swift vengeance overtook Grace. He was tried, convicted, hanged—hanged at Holy Cross, within sight of his father's door. His execution was witnessed by thousands. The scene, the cause, the ruins, imparted a character of terror and awe to the proceeding. Grace was young, beloved, handsome, generous and brave. He died penitently —but like a man. As his spirit winged its way aloft, one deep utterance of agony burst from five thousand hearts. He was regarded by that vast assemblage, not as a culprit, but a hero. He shared among those most dear to him several little souvenirs. His gloves he gave to a farmer named Russell, who drew them on, and said aloud he would wear them night and day "till Paddy Grace was avenged."

The body, when cut down, was thrown on a cart like carrion, amid the clatter of a troop of horse, brought back at a rapid pace to Cashel, to be disposed of as blind old "George III., King, Defender of the Faith," should direct. He did direct, in this instance, that the body of his subject should be dissected for the benefit of science. Philip Mara it was who enabled His Majesty to make this beneficent disposition of the body. What became of him my history can not relate. He was removed somewhere out of the reach of vengeance. Thus baffled, this vengeance took a new direction. The "stag's" brothers—there were three of them—all masons, were devoted to destruction in the sanguinary councils of the avengers. They were then engaged in building a police barrack near the spot where Chadwick fell. The people thereabouts regarded it as a sort of grim memorial of their hero martyr's fate. It had, perhaps, another object no less loathsome to them, namely: to check what the Government regarded as their lawless turbulence. It may be, it is true, that the brothers were innocent of the slightest participation in the conduct of the "stag," or the sentiments that inspired him; but who has ever paused to consider these nice distinctions, when stung by shame and madness, and a sense of outrage and wrong? And, moreover, the continuance of the Maras at their work was taken as a sort of defiance of the popular indignation to which they were by no means strangers.

The combination formed to take vengeance on them was widely spread and well known; yet was it kept a profound secret. The task of despatching the Maras was allotted to men comparatively strangers, while it was necessary that some, to whom they were known, should be present to point them out among the other workmen. Eight men watched them in a grove, near where they worked, during a whole day, and fell upon them as they separated from the others. Three shots were fired at them, but all three missed, and the Maras fled. One took shelter in a house hard by. He was pursued, the door was burst in, and he was put to death with circumstances of peculiar vengeance.

The Government and magistrates were appalled. The foreign garrison thrilled to its inmost core. They knew how widespread was the conspiracy, and yet felt that it was safe in the fidelity of the people—"guilty" fidelity they, of course, thought; but neither philosophy nor religion has fixed the characteristics that make fidelity guilty. The Government offered a reward of £2,000 for the conviction of the "murderers." They added to this a free pardon for any one engaged in the crime who became an approver. Yet a whole year passed before they discovered the least clue to the perpetrators of the terrible deed, while they, on their part, pursued their usual avocations with complete unconcern. At last, chance and not treachery, furnished an approver. His name was Fitzgerald. Very young, very reckless, very unscrupulons, and yet not void of generous impulses and noble attributes, he had no occupation but the desperate business of breaking and evading the law. He was strong, handsome, intelligent and courageous. These qualifications are dear to the peasantry; and he was as much an object of love as of dread. He lived at the expense of the penurious, on whom he often levied subsidies, which he as often shared with the poor. He was prosecuted for one of these exactions, and a bill of indictment for highway robbery, for which his life was the forfeit, was found against him. For this life he bartered his conscience and his comrades. Two men, named Lacy and Walsh, two brothers named Keogh, and a servant in their house, Kate Costello, Russell, already mentioned, his wife, his two sons, daughter, and servant maid were arrested on his informations. Kate Costello was taken, on his advice, as a witness to corroborate him, for he said she was sent by her master with food and whiskey to the "grove." She was a relative of the Keoghs, and they never dreamed she would go against "her own flesh and blood;" but alas! she was worn and wasted by disease and age; and such as she cling to life with an immortal tenacity. The officials threatened to hang her; and the little crisped bundle of bones and skin yielded. Besides this, she was persuaded her testimony would be only required against Lacy and Walsh.

They were the first tried. The informer told his story flippantly. He concealed nothing. He seemed to be only anxious on one point—to show that it was not the reward tempted him. At this juncture Kate Costello utterly refused to testify. There was a pause of some minutes. Oh, who could tell its terrible duration to the two men at the bar?

Ah, who its dreary length can date
That pause which pondered o'er their fate;
Though, in time's record, nearly nought,
It was eternity to thought.

She came upon the table at last and identified the prisoners, thus sealing their doom.

The next two placed on trial were the brothers Keogh. It was at this trial I was present. A finer man than the elder, "taken for all and all," I have never seen. His younger and smaller brother was equally remarkable for a resolute demeanor and quick intelligence. They were aware that Kate Costello had given testimony against the men already convicted and executed —for the trial had been postponed, and the law allowed but two days between sentence and death—but they were firm in the belief she would be true to them. The trial commenced on Holy Thursday. The jury was chosen that day; but the prisoners were not given in charge. On Easter Saturday the trial went on. I got into court about twelve; I have never seen such an assemblage as it presented. The grand jury gallery was thronged to excess. The body of the court was equally so, with the peasantry, who were now admitted to be admonished. Near the dock, as near as possible, on the bench in front of it, sat a gray haired man, the prisoners' father. Furrowed features, eyes sunken and containing scarce a glimmer of their former fire, hands worn and withered, but twitching convulsively as if by galvanism, bespoke the absorbing agency of his mind and body. He never once looked at Fitzgerald, whose flippancy had, on his second exhibition, become impertinence. When Kate Costello crept upon the stand—she whom he had fostered and cherished and cared for in sickness and weakness—he cast upon her one long strained glance, beseeching her pity; but meeting no response, his eyes seemed withered as if they had looked their last forever. Kate betrayed much less reluctance than on the former trial, and her palsied hand scarcely trembled when she laid the rod on the heads of those who gave her shelter and bread. The younger man who, when she came upon the table, was for a moment suffused with the flush of hope, grew pale, and gradually became rigid as death. The last faint glimmer of hope was fled. It was now past midnight, and the wind moaned piteously as if caoining (keening) the young men to whom death was so nigh. The end soon came. About four o'clock on Easter Sunday morning the verdict "guilty" was pronounced, and was echoed back by a deep sob from the breast of the multitude so hushed theretofore. The prisoners alone remained unmoved; the elder asked that their bodies be given to their father. The judge said he would defer passing sentence in reverence to the day. The old man was lifted up by persons near him, and thrusting his hands through the bars, strained his eldest son to his breast, with the cold irons between them. No word was uttered by either. The sight softened for a moment the hearts of even the peelers, who did not interpose until the old man was fainting. They then gently removed him, and mercifully sprinkling water in his haggard face brought back the flickering spark of life that had far better fled forever.

The crowd went forth into the howling night, but far above the voice of the storm, and more piercing than the sleet, the outburst of long pent up human agony.

* * * * * * *

The proof against Russell and his family was this. After killing Mara, the party came to Russell's, where they were entertained. His daughter, a lovely girl, educated and interesting far above her class, when they entered, started towards them and asked: "What good did ye do?" They told what had happened, and then all the family busied themselves in preparing supper for them. Russell offered to plead guilty, but he was informed he should nevertheless die. "I am ready," said he, "to go upon the trap so the boys are spared." He stood in the dark that night, behind the Keogh's, wearing Grace's gloves. He wore them four days afterwards on the scaffold. All the rest of his family were transported; but I believe they were afterwards pardoned and returned home. Here is a chapter of law and crime in Tipperary. CLASSIC.

### Bazaine and Prince Frederick Charles.

According to Berlin journals, the voluntary testimony of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, at the recent trial of Marshal Bazaine, was indirectly provoked by the French Court-martial. It is stated that at the request of the Prince, the former chief of the general staff of the second army, General Von Stiehle, drew out a memorandum about the situation of Marshal Bazaine at Metz, which proved beyond all doubt that the Marshal could not break through the German lines if he paid the slightest regard to the principles of a rational war. By order of the Prince, General Von Steihle sent the memorandum to the Court-martial, but not the slightest notice was taken of it. It was in consequence of this that Prince Frederick Charles, for reasons easily understood, took an opportunity of giving his personal testimony in favor of the Marshal, and sent the two well-known letters to Maitre Lachaud, who made use of them at the trial. We may add to this, that it is reported on good authority that Marshal Bazaine, who was very reserved in his remarks about various persons at his examination, is in the possession of documents of the highest importance, which he did not wish to use at the trial. A friend of the Marshal—who is very much devoted to him —is about to publish them. M. Lachaud thought the use of the documents at the trial unnecessary, as he was fully convinced that his client would be acquitted. It is said that this correspondence will throw a light on many points which have not as yet been cleared up.

FIGHT BETWEEN A DOG AND A LYNX.—A letter from East Walker river, Nevada, relates the following: On the 28th of December Eddie Dedson was out playing down by the river bank, in Esmeralda county, and his dog was going around and scared up a Rocky Mountain lynx. Eddie went back to the house and told his father about it. On the 29th he went back again, and his dog—only eight months old—ran the lynx in the river, and they fought under the water for about fifty yards, and then came to the surface of the water. They then let go their holds and went down again. When they came up the dog had killed the lynx. Then the little master waded in and got it and brought it to shore. The boy is twelve years old. The lynx was four feet long and two feet three inches in hight. It is said by all the oldest mountaineers that it is the biggest lynx that ever has been captured in the country.

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## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

ARISTOCRACY IN ENGLAND IN DANGER.

The Financial Reformers in England, though a small body, and apparently despised by the other great political confederations, are, nevertheless, preparing the machinery by which the lower orders will, at no distant day, demolish all the outposts of the aristocratic class. Already they have supplied the Republicans with their strongest weapons. The cost of Royalty they have caculated to a fraction, and the ruinous taxes on the food of the poor they have traced to the doings of a den of rich idlers, who do nothing in turn for the enormous fortunes they build up on the hard earnings of "the hewers of wood and drawers of water." It is demonstrated in the Financial reform works that the cost of indirect taxes is such as to increase the burdens of the taxpayers to the extent of one hundred and fifty per cent. For every shilling paid into the Exchequer there are two shillings and sixpence paid by the victim of the system of indirect taxation! The enormous expense attendant upon his Customs and Excise is such that John Bull liberally spends half-a-crown to get twelve pence. The exaggerated price of articles of consumption, principally used by the working classes, be exemplified in the case of Tea, which could be sold at a profit of a shilling a pound in all the shops in the Kingdom, but cannot be had for less than four, in consequence of the duty and the capitalist's charge, who makes a trade profit out of the money invested in the duty. The cheap Tea, everyone knows, is rubbish—a regular compound of deleterious ingredients. It is also made clear that the industrious classes pay two-thirds of the taxes of the realm. Consequently, it is not very surprising that they are beginning to take a decided interest in the matter in which these enormous abuses are perpetuated. They have already arrived at the conclusion that direct taxation is the way to the reformation of the Budget. This now is the cry, and no other could be raised more alarming to the sinecurists and the non-producing classes. The repeal of the Income Tax finds no favor in the eyes of the Republicans, the Socialists, and Secularists, that make up the great body of the English producing classes. They say, and truly, too, that the Income Tax rests on those best able to pay it, though in its present form it is equitable in its application. All Gladstone, then, can venture to do with it will be to adjust it to the capacity of the payers. The great "unwashed" will never sanction its total repeal, now that they have learned the secret of their hereditary fleecers. If it be true—and Financial Reformers invite contradiction—that the ratepayers of Great Britain pay half-a-crown for the collection of every shilling, it follows that one hundred and fifty millions a year is spent on the gathering in of the taxes. This, certainly, is a stupendous price for John Bull to pay for his whistle. If he can be brought to understand the thing thoroughly—he surely will raise a row some early morning that will make his keepers modify their tactics. According to the Financial Reformer's view, the English working man labors 3 days in the week for his drivers, the aristocracy, and three for himself and family. If this be not slavery of an aggravated type, we should like to know what else it is. South America never had anything so bad, because there the system was open and avowed, but in England it is covered with the cloak of liberty—"Britons never shall be slaves."—[Connaught Ranger.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The *Times* observes that in France the members of the Right are distracted by the results of the last elections, and go about inquiring how the country is to be saved from the perils that menace it. It may be suggested to them for the hundredth time, and for the hundredth time in vain, that their real salvation is to be found in a loyal acceptance of the Republic as definitively established. How comes it that with us Conservatism continually appears to be regaining its lost ground, and that the English people never resist the installation of a Conservative Ministry in office if they shew themselves capable of efficient administrations! The reason is because a battle once fought and lost is accepted as lost, and the political struggle of a practical people are confined to questions still under discussion. Our Conservatives are content to temper the rate of progression, and do not try to go backwards. No one now dreams of restoring the rotten boroughs, or even the £10 franchise. No one would dare to suggest the re-imposition of Catholic and Non-Conformist disabilities. These questions, and others like them, are settled, and the powers of the Conservative elements of the nation are no longer wasted upon them, but are directed instead to the task of resisting, or at least of moderating, the advance of other changes. The bulk of the French people have evidently espoused the cause of the Republic, and it cannot be denied that this is the form of Government most in harmony with the political principles to which they have clung through all changes of the *regime* for nearly a hundred years; but, though the majority of the nation are Republicans in their zeal for political equality, they are at the same time doggedly Conservative in their antipathy to Socialistic theories and in their maintenance of private rights. It is a Conservative form of government they seek, and it is because the Empire had much of the character of a Conservative Republic that it was maintained for seventeen years. The establishment of a Conservative Republic should be the object of all who wish to relieve France from the misery of constantly enduring organic agitation, but the way towards it is not to be found in the manipulation of the suffrage, and still less through petty interference with the nomination of rural mayors and of rural policemen.

[Well done for the *Times*. We hope it may advocate a Republican form of government for Ireland sooner than it expects?—Ed I. N.]

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

The St. Petersburg Official *Gazette* has deemed it necessary, says the "Standard," to apologise for the Russian annexations in Khiva, and from the fact we may deduce the inference that the Russian official mind is troubled with qualms as to the manner in which the solemn assurances of the Emperor to Lord Granville have been carried out in the treaty just concluded with the Khan of Khiva. We are required now to believe that if Russia has made conquests on the Amu it has been against her will, and solely in the cause of peace and humanity. Russia, the St. Petersburg *Gazette* assures the world, has "no more ardent wish than to preserve the independence of Khiva and Bokhara." Some unlucky destiny, however, is always intervening to prevent Russia from carrying out her benevolent intentions. We need not dwell any further on a plea, the hollowness of which is made sufficiently palpable by every clause of the treaty. There is one question which remains, interesting to the British public, and which will have to be answered to their satisfaction. Admitting that the Russian annexations in Khiva were an after-thought, that Count Schouvaloff, when he came over last winter, had really no "arriere pensee," but was sincere in his assurance, was any formal intimation made by the Russians to the British Government previous to the signing of the treaty that Russia had been compelled to change her original purpose, and violate the assurances made to Lord Granville?

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

We implore Lord Norfolk, says the *Telegraph*, to measure his task by "maxima," not "minima," to exaggerate rather than extenuate the deadly strength of the Foe who this year invades us. Before all he is now responsible, and his safety lies in calculating for the largest peril, and fighting it with the amplest means. Now, it may well be that the Indian Government is concealing the extent of its purchase of grain. That would be a prudent policy, and what we here say is said in view, and even in hope, of this; but the last information as to the amount of food bought up and imported is, we must declare, piteously unsatisfactory. The Calcutta Government, we are told, had obtained during November nearly one million maunds of rice. This sounds well, but it is equal only to 40,000 tons; and even if only three millions out of the thirty effected fall destitute they would eat up the whole quantity in a month at eight chittacks, or a pound per head per diem. With less than three quarters of a million tons in hand, or coming forward, the Government will not be safe; and a third, at least, of this should be distributed into the remotest stores before the season breaks. If we are to fail and to see all these poor souls perish, while England stands condemned, it must be so. But let there be no trifling. Three millions of starved people—the Government estimate, taken in Oude—will by themselves consume in nine months hard up upon half a million tons of rice; and all we hear of is that not a tenth of this has yet been put in hand! We are told of credits for half a million sterling, and purchases of forty or fifty thousand tons of rice. If this be merely to veil a wisely magnificient investment, well and good; if not—as sure as the dead in Orissa died of British blunders—the months of April, May, and June will be shameful and awful to British consciences. Lord Norfolk—to be secure—must double his estimate of the months to be fed, raise a Famine Loan of ten millions sterling, buy up the February crop in the Eastern islands, and shut the exportgates of India. Only by measures of such vigor can he earn the glorious name which shines within his reach, and save these people; upon whose salvation—if money can buy it—England with one voice insists.

IRISH FISHERIES.

The Glasgow *News*, in a recent issue, contains an article on the Irish Fisheries, which, appearing in the columns of a Scotch newspaper, is a remarkable and generous piece of advocacy. The *News* quotes the famous words which Sir W. Temple, more than two hundred years ago, addressed to the Earl of Essex—"The fishing of Ireland will prove a mind under water as rich as any under ground." It points out how sadly this prophecy has failed in fulfilment, how thoroughly every effort which has been made to develop the Irish Fisheries "has come to grief." "The truth," says our Glasgow contemporary, "is that Irleand has never obtained justice in the matter of its fisheries. Telling the people the fish are there waiting to be caught is of no avail. They know that fact very well, but their boats are unseaworthy, their sails are ragged. their nets are rotten, and there is no market for their finny produce of the waters when caught." The writer then points out how Government has fostered the Scotch Fisheries, given bounties for the encouragement of the herring fishery, constructing good harbors and giving a Government certificate of cure. The writer continues: "Surely the Irish fishermen are as much entitled to have good barbors erected for their boats at the cost of the Imperial purse as the Scottish fishermen are. The money aid which has tended to the developement of the Scotch fisheries would ultimately be good for the fisheries of Ireland. If there be a difficulty in carrying the fish inland from want of railways, the next best thing is to cure them; and if a certificate of quality be required, let the British Government supply it to Ireland. in the same way as it does to Scotland." These are generous words which do our contemporary much credit.

[But with an Irish Republic on Irish soil, which we hope to see consumated, would develop, not only the Fisheries but all the other resources and untold wealth, which are now lying dormant.—Ed I. N.]

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At Guerneville, Sonoma county, on the 18th inst., Renben Jones fired two shots at a man named Flaherty, but did not hit him. It appears that the parties had had a difficulty some time previously, when Flaherty fired at Jones. On this last occasion Flaherty had a rifle in his hands. He has had Jones arrested on a charge of assault to commit murder.

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A heavy gale prevailed around the British coast on the 19th inst. The steamship "Celtic," which left Liverpool on Thursday, came in contact with some floating wreckage at night and lost all the blades of her propeller. She returned to Queenstown in tow of the steamship "Gaelic." Her passengers sailed in the "Baltic" on Friday.

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The gold standard of foreign currencies has been announced. Among the values are the following: Persico fueries, of the Argentine Republic, $1; mileres of Brazil, 54.56 cents; peso of Cuba, 92.58 cts; pound sterling, $4.85.65 German mark, 23.82 cents. In the standard of gold and silver the franc of France, and the siela of Italy, are computed at 18.30 cents.

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The Irish Volunteers of Augusta, Ga., have presented Miss Fanny Casey with a gold chain and cross, as a mark of their appreciation of the services rendered by her as canvasser for the company during the contest for the memorial medal.

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When word came that the Pope had appointed Cardinal the Archbishop of Valencia, Spain, President Castelar ordered the palace of the Spanish legation in Rome to be placed at his disposal when he aarived to receive his cardinal's hat,

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Barcia, late member of the Cartagena Junta, has written a letter to his friends, advising them to abandon Federalism and support the National Government till the Carlist insurrection is suppressed.

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The "London Times" publishes the substance of a note from Prince Bismarck, in which he holds the French Government accountable for the violence of the Ultramontane Press in France.

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The Cuban Junta of the Debt has resolved to issue a forced loan of $30,000,000 at six per cent. interest payable in gold.

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General Sherman and Alexander H. Stephens.—Among the guests at Fernando Wood's reception, in Washington, were Hon. Alexander H. Stephens and General Sherman. Mr. Wood approached the General and said: "May I present you to Mr. Stephens?" "Oh, yes," said the General; "I am not afraid to meet Mr. Stephens." After the introduction General Sherman said: "Mr. Stephens, I am happy to see you in Washington again occupying your old position of honor." Said Mr. Stephens, in reply: "And I am happy to return. I am gratified and overwhelmed with the kindness, honor and respect with which I have been treated." Said the General: "Mr. Stephens, after all, this is a good world. There are good men and good women everywhere, and if we only feel kindly towards others, we will find that it is always returned." Mr. Stephens announced that he would go further than Charles Sumner in securing every right for the negro. "I acknowledge," said he, "that I did not always think so; but now that the colored man is a voter, don't stop half way in his education and privileges."

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The British Government has decided to prosecute several persons for conspiring to obtain British registry for a French bark destined to convey arms to the Carlists in Spain.

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DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

OF THE

## IRISH NATIONALIST,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published Every Saturday at No. 409 Washington Street, San Francisco,

—BY THE—

Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the Nationalist been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-Stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, under the title of "The Nationalist Printing and Publishing Company." This Company undertakes to publish the Nationalist in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the Nationalist shall be to assist in the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the Nationalist shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the Nationalist shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal,

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the Nationalist might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whethe revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial cooperation of all to enable us to make the Nationalist take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this Company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an Independent Nation, and likewise to all lovers of Human Freedom.

## IRISH DIRECTORY.

Third (Irish) Regiment, N. G. C. Field and Staff Officers:—A. Wason, Colonel; M. C. Bateman, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. J. Conlin, Major; P. J. Tannian, Adjutant; W. Carey Quartermaster; J. D. Cusheon, Paymaster; James Barrett, Commissary; Dr. Green, Surgeon; Rev. Father Largan, Chaplain; Color-Bearer, John Gleason.

Co. A, Montgomery Guards; Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster, drill in Armory Hall.

Co. B, Shields Guards; Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand First Lieutenant; P. McEleer, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hibernia Hall every Wednesday.

Co. C, Wolfe Tone Guards; Captain, J. Leddy; First Lieutenant, M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

Co. D, Meagher Guards; Captain, J. Eagan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall.

Co. E Emmet Life Guards; Captain, R. Clery; I. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; H. Fowkes, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Thursday

Co. H, MacMahon Guards; Captain, J. H. McMenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Sarsfield Guards, (Independent); Captain, M. J. Acton First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Tammany Hall. cor. 8th and Folsom sts, on Tuesdays.

Co, A. Legion of St Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernia Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles; Captain, Thomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sargeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sargeant, Thomas Flynn, drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Jackson Dragoons; Captain, M. Greany; E. McPhillips, First Lieutenant, T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; P. F. McGrath, Brevet Second Lieutenant. Drill in La Grande Armory every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dacey, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; John Kenny; F. S.; W. McLaughlin, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T.; Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock P. M. Daniel MacSweeney, President; M. O'Brien Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St Mary's Cathedral. J. R. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays.

Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B—Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas Kehoe.

A. O H.—State Officers: M. Warde, S. D.; J. J. Donovan, S. S.

County Officers: M. J. Wrin, C. D.; J. F. Meagher, G. P.; J. T. Barry, G. V. P.; T. Drady, G. S.; P. Carr, G. A. S.; John Cooney, G. T.

Division No. 1.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall. J Barrett, President; J. M. Dwyer, V. P.; J. B. Harrington R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; C. Dillon, T.

Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at Hibernia Hall. Wm. Simpson President; J. B. Oliver, V. P., B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. McManomy, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet third Tuesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S; C. Farrelly, T.

Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the month at Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.

Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. R. Hanna, President; B. Rierdon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.

Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. M. C. Hassett, President, J. J. Desmond, V. P.; James P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.

Division 7.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at Riggers' and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street. W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy V.P.; B. C. Mooney R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.

Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gilleran, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McClosky, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.

Sacramento County—Division No. 1—M. V. O'Brien, C D; R. Hughes, P; P. J. Brown, V P; J. Cronin, R S; B. Lucy, F S; W. J. O'Brien, T.

Division No. 2—D. Flynn, P; J. Donovan, V P; J. Carroll, R S; J. J. Dowling, F S; M. Coffey, T.

San Joaquin County—Division No. 1, (Stockton)—J. Ward, C D; J. A. Morissy, P; J. Murray, V P; J. McCarthy, R S; P. M. Darcy, F S; J. O. Donnell, T.

Solano County—Division No. 1, (Vallejo,) A. O. H—John McAuliffe, Pres; P. McCue, V-Pres; J. Kane, R. S.; J. E. Kennedy, F. S.; J. Moran, T.

Alameda County—Division No. 1, (Oakland)—T. D. Cronin, C D; M. Fitzgerald, P.

Yuba County—Division No. 1, (Marysville)—M. J. Petit, C D; J. Byrnes, P; J. Walshe, V P; J. Donohoe, F S; M. Flynn, T.

Division No. 2, (Smartsville)—J. McQuaide, P; J. Long, V P; M. Kelly, R S; C. Slattery, F S; A. Kerrigan, T.

Santa Clara County—Division No. 1, (San Jose)—H. Kelly, C D; J. Johnson, V P; D. Coakley, R S; J. J. Conmy, F S; D. Noonan, T.

Division No. 2, (Santa Clara)—J. Cotter, P; P. H. Murphy, V P; J. Fitzpatrick, R S; J. Donovan, F S; T. Clarke, T.

Marin County—Division No. 1, (San Rafael)—County Delegate, T. Fay; President, P. Prenty, Vice-President, M. Hennessey; Recording Secretary, John Murray; Financial Secretary, M, O'Brien; Treasurer, John Graham,

Nevada County—Division No. 1, (Truckee)—J. Creed, C D; M. Mahon, P; M. Guy, R S; H. Quinn, F S; M. M. Mahon, T.

Hibernia Benevolent Society of Sacramento—J. Ryan, P; J. Black, V P; R. Breen, T; J. P. Dray, R S; W. J. O'Brien, C S. Directors: J. McGuire, R. Breen, J. J. Cadogan. J. Dillon, W. D. Farrell.

Thos. F. Bourke Circle F. B.—Meet every Tuesday in Hibernia Hall.

K. R. B. No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at I. C. Hall, 715 Market street.

K. R. B. No. 2.—Meet every Tuesday at I. C. Hall.

K. R. B. No. 3.—Meet every Friday at I. C. Hall.

Bourke and Luby C ub, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall. Dr. Biggs, President; J. C. Talbot, V. P.; J. J. Murphy, T.; J. McKeague, Secretary.

Thomas Davis Club, I. C.—Meet every Wednesday at I. C. Hall. T C Maher, President; J J Caniffe, Vice President; M Cotter, Recording Secretary; J M P Leon rd, Corresponding Secretary; C J Barron, Treasurer; Trustees—Martin O'Connell, J Walsh, and Edward McLaughlin.

St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance.—J. G. Brown, N. D.; J. W. Gordon, N. S.; P. Flynn, S. D.; J O'Hare, S. Sec.; J. McDermott, C. D.; T. F. Walsh, G. P.; M. Flynn, G, S.; J. T. Kelly, G. T. Secretary.

Santa Cruz—Catholic Benevolent Association, organized December 18th, 1870—President, Martin Kinsley; Vice President, Michael Kelly; Treasurer, Daniel Williams; Secretary, Michael Harrington.

Irish American Benevolent Society.—President, William O'Connell; Vice President, Michael Farrell; Treasurer, Charles Kane; Recording Secretary, James O'Donnell; Financial Secretary, M J McInerny; Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Ballinger.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of St. Francis Parish, meets first Sunday of each month in the basement of St Francis Church. Officers—M J McGrath, President; T McGinley, Vice President; William Higgins, Treasurer; J J Martin, Secretary.

We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.


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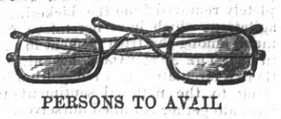

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# THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 31, 1874.


"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief: it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

## A NATIONAL JOURNAL ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

In urging the necessity of organization amongst Irishmen in America, we are in reality demonstrating the only means by which the freedom and salvation of our country can be accomplished. Hence every facility and auxiliary of this system of organization should be recognized and forwarded by all those who have that cause at heart. One of the most efficacious allies which organizations can possess, which any popular movement can possess, is the press, not such a press as deals in all the thousand items which pander to the taste of the million, but one which devotes itself exclusively with all its powers to the subject in hand, and disseminates and exemplifies constantly those points which should be always kept before the people. It was with this view that THE IRISH NATIONALIST was established, a journal which, as its name implies, has from the first devoted itself to questions of national Irish interest, and has always striven to keep the important topics on which our native existence and eventual freedom hinge, before the notice of our readers, under which name we trust may be included every true son of Erin on the Pacific slope. There is little to be expected, and less to be gained, from journals which, under the cloak of religion, indulge in covert sneers at every boldly national sentiment, or direct the attention of the people to those petty irrelevancies which are so damaging and distracting to the real cause. The present is a time when the attention of every Irishman should be especially awake, and no means should be neglected which would tend to stimulate it. For many, many years, John Bull has plodded around in the old beaten track like a well-trained horse, dragging with him the cumbersome pageantry of royalty; but circumstances have of late compelled him to look abroad, and he sees, among other wonderful things, that there are some nations who seem to do admirably well without any of these gilded trappings. No wonder he looks to his home again, and wonders why he should continue to support this monstrous imposition, at an almost fabulous cost. Assuredly, when in fancy he divests this image which he has set up to be the Hub of the empire of all the precious embellishments and farcical dignity with which he has seen fit to surround it, it seems to be a very ordinary piece of mortality indeed, and wholly unworthy the extravagant homage which he has been pleased to accord it. The awakening from this dream has been very gradual, but none the less sure, and the day cannot be long deferred when all England will arise, like a giant refreshed, and tumble the throne and its tenant from its lofty pedestal, never to be reinstated. This is an opportunity which (should a more favorable one not appear in the interim) should not be lost by Ireland. When the time-honored follies of a thousand years are abnegated in a moment, it will not be done without a fierce, albeit a momentary, struggle, and the death-pang of monarchy will be violent enough to shake England to its centre. Then the signal for Irishmen to arise will be flashed forth from Cork to Belfast, from California to Maine, and while England is passing from her brief fever of anarchy, strong and willing hands may wrench off the fetters of Ireland—never to be reclasped. It would be neglect of a precious opportunity to wait for an established republic in England, a more formidable, because a more consolidated enemy. That the faintest indications which point to such a state of things should be at once communicated to every Irishman, it is essentially necessary that there should be a national journal on this coast--a press devoted exclusively, as THE NATIONALIST, to recapitulating the wrongs of our suffering country, and discussing the best means of remedying them. In no other way can every aspect of affairs affecting Ireland be brought clearly and simultaneously before her natural champions; in no other way can the organizations, which form the life and soul of every political movement, be so constantly advocated and recruited. The press of Ireland, under the trammels of a despotic censorship, is not adequate to the task, and it is only in a free nation and a deeply sympathetic nation, that such outspoken sentiments as the situation demands can obtain. In fact, California has more facilities for publishing an EXCLUSIVELY national journal than, perhaps, any State in the Union, being so completely removed from the bickerings and party agitations which have heretofore prevailed too much among the Irish element in the East, and in fact THE NATIONALIST has already obtained there a circulation and recognition highly gratifying to the national sentiments to which we have altogether confined ourselves. Therefore, in the interests of freedom, in the interests of nationality, and to aid in finding the directest path to both, we have established this journal, and hope for the support and sympathy of every Irishman who has the welfare of his country at heart.

## O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S PRISON LIFE.

A SPLENDID 8VO. VOLUME OF 440 PAGES, ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN NEWS CO., NEW YORK.

In this book we have brought before us, with all the reality of actual experience, the atrocious treatment to which Irish political prisoners are subjected in England. With the memory of all his wrongs still fresh, with every detail of his persecution ineffaceably stamped on his brain, the released patriot gives us a plain, unvarnished statement of his wrongs and trials, his sufferings and their causes, and presents in a simple narrative an accumulation of horrors which might well appal the stoutest heart amongst us, and make us ask with wonder, "Is this the boasted refinement and humanity of England?" Not alone was this man, whose sole crime was that he loved his country, "not wisely but too well," forced to associate with the refuse of an English prison, with the scum of the worst felons in the world, but he was degraded, as far as outward action could do it, to a still lower level. The most revolting tasks were forced upon him; to him was ever awarded the most unremitting of the jail officers' unpleasant attentions. He was taken from prison to prison, starved, abused, manacled, tortured with all the refinement of bodily and mental anguish at the command of his persecutors—and for what? Simply because he had endeavored to place his country in the position that of right belongs to her. The solace of correspondence with his outside friends, in many cases even with his wife, was denied him. The only marvel is how, amid so many hardships, the death, which it was the obvious intention of his tormentors to induce, did not overtake him. The book is one that should be in the hands of every Irishman. It is, in its plain, truthful statement, more calculated to display the abysses of English perfidy and meanness and cruelty than all the rhetoric which has ever been exhausted on that prolific subject. It serves to keep in memory those who, for the same crime (?) are still suffering similar penalties, and it is due to the author himself that the trials he endured for his country should no longer be hidden from his countrymen. We select, from many similar passages, a few short extracts, which may give a casual idea of English prison life; but to realize the full extent of those horrors, the book should be read in its entirety:

We extract from pages 153 and 154 as follows:

"As I have not said much about the visit of my wife, and as there is very little poetry in this narrative of mine, let me be pardoned for giving a little of her description of meeting me in Portland. I could wish she had written more flatteringly of me, but I suppose she does not consider me so ugly now.

A VISIT TO MY HUSBAND IN PRISON—MAY, 1866.

Within the precincts of the prison bounds,
Treading the sunlit courtyard to a hall.
Roomy and unadorned, where the light
Thro' screenless windows glaringly did fall.

Within the precincts of the prison walls,
With rushing memories and bated breath;
With heart elate and light quick step that smote
Faint echoes in this house of living death.

Midway I stood in bright expectancy,
Tightly I clasped my babe, my eager sight
Restlessly glancing down the long, low room
To where a door bedimmed the walls' pure white.

They turned—the noiseless locks; the portal fell
With clanks of chain wide open, and the room
Held him—my wedded love. My heart stood still
With sudden shock, with sudden sense of doom.

My heart stood still that had with gladsome bound
Counted the moments ere he should appear—
Drew back at sight so changed, and shivering waited,
Pulselessly waited while his steps drew near!

Oh! for a moment's twilight that might hide
The harsh tanned features once so soft and fair!
The sunken eyes that with a feeble flash
Smiled on my presence and his infant's there!

Oh! for a shadow on the cruel sun
That mocked thy father, Baby, with his glare;
Oh! for the night of nothingness or death
Ere thou, my love, this felon garb should wear!

It needeth not these passionate, pain-wrung words,
Falling with sad distinctness from thy lips,
To tell a tale of insult, abject toil,
And day-long labor hewing Portland steeps!

It needeth not, my love, this anguished glance,
This fading fire within thy gentle eyes,
To rouse the torpid voices of my heart,
Till all the sleeping heavens shall hear thy cries.

God of the wronged, and can Thy vengeance sleep?
And shall our night of anguish know no day?
And can Thy justice leave our souls to weep
Yet, and yet longer o'er our land's decay!

Must we still cry—"How long, O Lord, how long?"
For seven red centuries a country's woe
Has wept the prayer in tears of blood, and still
Our tears to-night for fresher victims flow!

"And flow it seems they must for still fresher victims again, before the soil is watered enough to produce a race of men able to strike the tyrant down."

Again, on pages 218 and 219 we find the following chilling narrative:

"At this time all my fingers were bandaged by the doctor. I had been so reduced from hunger and cold in Portland that I came to Millbank with the flesh rotting off my hands. I could use the needle pretty well, for it did not require much bending of the fingers; but when I came to pick the coir I found it required the exercise of all my fingers, and, failing to do my task-work, at first, I succeeded in getting bread and water and no bed at night.

"If ever man felt cold, I felt it one of these nights. It was about the 27th of March, 1867, and I had no bed or bed-clothes, but a light rug. I would not be allowed to walk about the cell; I had to remain stretched with this rug around me. It was a shivering and chattering of teeth all night through. When I looked out through the hole in the wall in the morning, the house-tops were covered with snow. During the winter season—that is, between the 29th of September and the 25th of March—the prisoner under punishment gets a rug and a blanket, but from the 25th of March he gets a rug only. The cell has no window, but there is a hole about two feet long and three inches wide to admit a little light, and as my bed-board was under the hole, I found the snow had been drifting in on me all night.

"I heard the prison clock strike two. To sleep was impossible, and I got up to walk about the cell. I wore my punishment slippers, and in a minute I heard a voice at the door—'Stop that walking, and go to bed.' 'I have no bed.' 'Well, lie down, and don't be making noise.' I sat on the board, and communed with myself how to kill time. I took off my slippers, and commenced walking as lightly as I could in my stocking vamps. The watch heard my footfalls, and tapped at the door again, with his, 'Didn't I tell you to stop that walking? If you don't go to bed, I'll report you in the morning'—and rather than be reported, I went 'to bed,' and shivered away the hours until daybreak."

On pages 226 and 227 he relates what an English thief said to him one day:

"'They want to kill you. Can't they let you alone as they let us.' Another curse, and so on, till he'd wind up by saying, 'you must be very hungry. I'll bring you my breakfast loaf to chapel to-morrow.' 'No, no.' 'Yes I will, and by heavens if you get me into any trouble by not taking it quickly when I pass it to you I'll have your life.' To-morrow morning would come, he'd be seated on the same stool with me and five or six others between us. The officer in charge of us would turn his head, and the loaf would be turned from one to another till it reached me. There was no alternative but to be as quick as another in taking and hiding it, otherwise the whole party might get into trouble."

Again, on page 257, we read as follows:

"I made a most solemn address to the officers one day in these words: 'Now, governors, I am here a political prisoner in England; by all the laws of civilization, and by all the rights of man, I am entitled to as much coarse food as will sustain life, and to an ordinary prison cell that will admit God's daylight. I know it is not in my power to command the food, but I can do something to get myself light; and to take all preliminary steps towards the maintenance of peace, I ask you to take away that iron blind before I proceed to do it myself.' The officers smiled at each other. 'Then, you won't do it?' 'Now, you had better keep quiet.' 'Then, if you won't it's my duty to go to work at it,' and laying hold of my wooden spoon, proceeded to delve out little bits of cement till the spoon broke. It was left with me to eat a pint of stirabout that is given every fourth day to a prisoner on bread and water. The pint of stirabout coming, I asked for a spoon, and was told the Governor had issued an order that I should get no more spoons while I was in prison, because I broke the spoon I got. The doors were locked, and I was left in the darkness with my hands tied and my pint of stirabout. I put the dish to my mouth, but it was not running stirabout, it was thick, and would not come near my hungry lips. Oh, no, it should not escape me that way. I was determined it should find its way to the black-hole, and I found there was no way to get it down but to lay the dish on the floor, and lay myself resting on my knees and elbows. You may call this eating 'on all fours' if you like, but it is the way I had to take my dinner that day, and when I had it taken, I, to mark the circumstance in my memory, turned the bowl upside down and leaped upon it, and broke it into pieces. Having done this, I found myself laughing at an idea that entered my head, and, as I enjoy a joke at all times, I proceeded to perpetrate a practical one now."

And on page 258, he further says:

"The several incidents and reminiscences of the past few months of my prison purgatory will comprise this chapter. The punishment referred to in the last one commenced in Christmas week, and on Christmas day I found myself on bread and water. The bell rang for dinner. I heard the doors opening, and I began asking myself was it possible that these Christian people, who were so strong on the Bible, would leave me on Christmas day without my dinner? That was the very thing which was possible. Discipline proved stronger than the Christian spirit. My door was passed, and I was left to dine upon my hungry thoughts. I did not fare very sumptuously or very pleasantly, and, as I had nothing to feed upon, I set my wits to work to get something to do. I wanted occupation—something to take my mind away from the dinnerless reflections. I had an iron screw in my pocket that I picked up when I kicked open the trap-door some days before, and with this I set to work to take down my metal blind, and, though I kept at it till I sweated, I did not make much progress. I lay down on my bed board exhausted; I rapped on the wall to know if there was any prisoner within hearing with whom I could hold a conversation and kill time. I got a response from a cell underneath me, and I asked the signal question: 'Who are you?' to which I got the response of a J and an O, and a H, and an N, and a D-E-V-O-Y—'John Devoy.' I signalled back 'Rossa,' and both of us rapped a *Te Deum* on the wall before we commenced conversation. Hungry as I was at the time, I would rather have made this acquaintance than the acquaintance of the best Christmas dinner I ever saw."

Again, on page 440, he says:

"I will not be a slave if I can live otherwise. With all due respect for others who hold opinions contrary to mine in the politics of America, I will take my own course there. But as regards the politics that lead to the independence of Ireland, to the helping of the revolutionists there, I am not so independent as not to be prepared to bend in any way their real friends deem necessary to bring them practical aid.

"I desire to retain the good opinion of the 'men at home,' and indeed, of all men. If I am anything, it is Irishmen have made me it, and without their aid I can do nothing or become nothing further.

"It is to do my part towards enabling my countrymen to judge justly of my conduct that I introduce this matter of the 'Commune.' Those who know me need no explanation. Those who do not, may read the following extract from some of Gustave Flourens' letters on my behalf:

We shall, for the present, conclude our extracts from this interesting work with the opinion of

"THE FRENCH PRESS ON IRELAND.

"GUSTAVE FLOURENS ON O'DONOVAN ROSSA IN THE 'MARSEILLAISE.'

"While the Oliver Ministry holds the prisoner in St. Pelagie, the deputy of the first circumscription of Paris—Henry Rochefort; in England the Gladstone Cabinet, a Cabinet of *honest men*, also gets tortured by its *sbirri*, the Irish representative, O'Donovan Rossa. The 'Marseillaise' has already published a moving letter from this unfortunate victim of the English 'Liberals.' The 'Irishman' has just published a second. This letter has been reproduced by the English press, the 'Standard,' too, which has accused us of inventing the first letter of the citizen Rossa.

"I send you the literal translation of the letter given by the 'Irishman.' All commentary is superfluous. At some steps from the splendid mansion from which the House of Lords governs England are to be witnessed atrocities which had no parallel even in the Neapolitan prisons of the Bourbons—those same prisons which so horrified Mr. Gladstone.

* * * * * *

"I do not know Rossa, but I love him for his simplicity, the calmness and the firmness with which he relates his frightful torture.

"GUSTAVE FLOURENS.

"The man who would 'run me down' for going to that man's funeral must be very hard to please indeed."

## The Overland Monthly for February.

The reputation of this magazine is fully sustained in the current number. A few vigorous local sketches, with the usual amount of pleasing and entertaining reading, in prose and poetry, combine to make a very readable issue. The editorial work is well done throughout. The great feature, however, is the opening article, a letter by General Sherman on the Vigilance Committee of 1856, written in a bold, uncompromising style, and evidencing a thorough knowledge of all the wheels within wheels which were set in motion at that period. The lawless conduct of the Vigilantes is well shown up, and readers are left to draw their own deductions from the half-hearted measures of the Government officials. The Irish element was well represented in the Law and Order party, whose exertions formed the only check to the violence of the Vigilantes. We subjoin an extract from the General's letter, the whole of which will be read with much interest by old San Franciscans:

"THE FUNERAL OF JAMES KING OF WM.—The funeral came off on Sunday, a most beautiful day. The churches were full, and as they let out, the people, as by a common understanding, streamed toward the jail. All telegraph Hill was crowded with people. I was out at my house on Harrison street, when the Governor sent for me, and I found him on the roof of the International Hotel, watching the crowd as it gathered about the jail. We could see parties at the jail door. A battalion of armed men, with one or two guns, were drawn up in Broadway facing the jail. We saw a few men leaving this line and advance to the jail door, which soon opened and admitted them. They soon came back, leading Casey out to a carriage in waiting. Again they entered, and returned leading out Cora, whom they placed in another carriage. The procession then formed and escorted these two men publicly through the streets of San Francisco, to the Committee-rooms on Front street; and while King's funeral procession passed along Montgomery street toward the cemetery, these two men were swung out, suspended to beams prepared beforehand, as a part of the funeral ceremonies. The Governor of the State and the civil authorities were powerless. They stood by and witnessed a scene that does not, in my judgment, reflect honor upon the city of San Francisco, or the State of California. The whole subject was the occasion of a great deal of feeling. I thought then, and think now, that the courts of San Francisco were then good, and the only difficulty in administering criminal law was in getting good juries. Had the men who led off in that Committee helped to form good juries, Casey and Cora could have had a fair trial, and would have been executed by the law, instead of by a mob."

## O'Donovan Rossa's "Prison Life"

Is now published in book form. Parties desirous of procuring this "tale of suffering" can do so by sending their names and subscriptions to this office. The work should be in the hands of every Irish Nationalist. Mr. O'Donovan has retained the copywright of the book himself, so that parties sending their orders through us may rest assured that the money will go directly to the author, and not to the bookseller or publisher. Price—Paper Cover, $1 00; handsomely bound, $2.—ED. NATIONALIST.

"TEMPTING OCCASION."—The incident recorded below, copied from the "Call," we believe to be entirely unique in the annals of criminal prosecution. If ever it should be our fate to be involved in a railway accident we would wish to have this pistol-handler at one side, for we are convinced that his *presence of mind* would suggest an expedient at least equal to *absence of body*. It seems a pity that some of the Irish political prisoners were not supplied at their trials with six-shooters as an element of defence:

While Edward Brophy was on trial in the Municipal Criminal Court, and testifying in his own behalf, a large dragoen pistol was handed him for the purpose of showing that his rear pocket would conceal it. He left the stand with the weapon in his pocket, and it is said he afterwards confessed that, had an opportunity offered, it was his intention to shoot both the policeman who arrested him and the complaining witness, and then shoot himself. He is well advanced in consumption, and does not think his lease of life a long one.

THE "CLAN-NA-GAEL ASSOCIATION," of New York City, gave their grand annual ball at Irving hall on Tuesday evening last, January 27. This organization embraces the most sterling and self-sacrificing element of the Irish-American population in New York—men who willingly give their time and labor and means, and if necessary, their lives, to any scheme calculated to serve the cause of country. To such organizations should every Irishman belong who loves his native land, and desires to see her free and independent.

THE Knights of St. Columbkill, of Washington, taking time by the forelock, have already secured the services of the distinguished Irish patriot, John Mitchel, for a lecture in that city on next St. Patrick's night, at Lincoln Hall. His subject will be "Tipperary." Of course there will be crowds of admirers to welcome the gifted Irishman to the National Capital, and to listen to his words of burning eloquence.

The United States Assistant Treasurer, in San Francisco, has published his Semi-annual Report for the last half of 1873. We append the figures:

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | $4,350,844 14 | |
| Internal Revenue tax | 1,176,280 70 | |
| Internal Revenue stamps | 56,008 99 | |
| Sales of land | 218,715 03 | |
| Patent fees | 5,075 00 | |
| P. O. Department | 189,789 81 | |
| Transfers | 3,000,000 00 | |
| Disbursing offices | 8,085,622 96 | |
| Various sources | 342,950 09 | |
| | | $17,426,287 72 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury drafts | $6,113,249 23 | |
| P. O. Department drafts | 179,058 15 | |
| District offices checks | 7,520,905 84 | |
| Redemption public debt | 5,050 64 | |
| Transfers, coin, etc | 6,409,500 00 | |
| | | $20,218,773 86 |

OUR friends in Virginia, Gold Hill, and Silver City will please accept our sincere thanks for their generous appreciation of our labors in the Irish National Cause, for the advancement of which the IRISH NATIONALIST is solely published. The list of subscribers will be given in our next issue.

## Scotch and Irish Peerages.

Lord Portarlington writes to the *Times* with reference to an article in that journal "apropos" of certain additions absut to be made to the House of Lords. His lordship urges the claims of the ancient baronies of Scotland and Ireland to make their legitimate place with their brother peers on the branches of the House of Lords of the United Kingdom. He asks how long these peers, historic earldoms, like Mar Dundonald, Inchiquin and Antrim, ancient baronies, like Kinsale and Howth, Forbes and Sinclair to remain bishops without a bishopric, hereditary legislators robbed of their birthright. The claim of the Scotch and Irish Peers to sit in the Upper House of the Three Kingdoms is, writes Lord Portarlington, irresistible. If it be not so admitted, then he asks, 'In Heaven's name let us drop at once the pretence of an equal union between the two countries, and restore Home Rule "pur si simple" to Dublin and Edinburgh.

GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS.—The mass meeting at Blackheath on Wednesday, the 28th instant, was not so large as expected, on account of a heavy fog and drizzling rain. Gladstone, however, delivered his address to about three thousand people. He admitted that Parliament had been dissolved because the Government felt their power ebbing. He sharply attacked Disraeli for seeking to divert the attention of the people from domestic to foreign politics. The financial measures proposed by the Government were eminently practical. The people wanted relief and reform in local taxation, and the abolition of the income tax. Economy in the administration was expatiated upon by the speaker at great length. The necessity for economy, which the Conservatives never practised, was unfavorable to Conservative reaction. In conclusion, Gladstone proposed as a watchword for the party, "Liberal Union." If the Liberals were not united they would suffer a disgraceful defeat; and if dissensions occurred, he would refuse to continue to lead the party. He spoke for an hour, and on concluding received a vote of confidence.

PRESENTED HIS SUCCESSOR.—At the opening of the evening session in the Police Court on Tuesday, Mr. J. Burke Phillips presented Mr. E. P. Batcheldor, who, on Monday night, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and moved that his credentials be spread upon the minutes of the Court. Mr. Batcheldor will not enter upon the discharge of his duties until next Monday. Though Mr. Phillips did not make as many friends while in office as he might have made, when he retires it will be with the proud satisfaction that he has always discharged his duties to the people faithfully and honestly.

### USURPER WHITNEY'S APPEAL FOR A LONG CONTINUANCE OF THE CASE DENIED.

Another futile attempt to proceed with the case of the People against F. E. R, Whitney was made before Judge Dwinelle in the Fifteenth District Court last Tuesday evening. A motion was made to postpone the trial of the case until next term, or until a commission could be sent to Germany to take the testimony of certain witnesses, whose names and exact residences are unknown to defendant. Arguments were made. Judge Dwinelle denied the motion, on the ground that the surroundings were not stated, and that there were not sufficient facts to justify the Court in granting a continuance. He had examined the matter very carefully, and had come to the conclusion that the showing was sufficient to grant a continuance so far as the testimony of Rosenfeld was concerned, but not on any other ground. If counsel did not apply for a postponement on that ground the trial would have to proceed.

Sol. Sharp, who appeared for Chief Scannell, stated that he had been informed that Mr. Rosenfeld was in Oregon, and would return toward the end of the week. He therefore suggested that the Court be adjourned for a week.

Whitney's counsel objected, stating that he was desirous of being thoroughly prepared to proceed with the case when it should be called for positive trial, and he was apprehensive that he would not be able to have all the papers ready in a week.

The Court finally adjourned the case until next Tuesday evening at half-past seven o'clock, all bills of exceptions to be filed in the meantime.

HAPPY CALIFORNIA.—In the "Turf, Field and Farm" we find the following: "On Christmas Day the public markets in the principal cities in California abounded in every species of game, in birds and animals; butter and cheese of natures production, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables, also the product of California soil. In some sections, particularly in San Francisco, the display was nothing unusual during the Winter season; in the Clay street market, among other fruits and vegetables, could be seen new potatoes, fresh from the soil, green peas in pod, just from the vine, cabbage sprouts, asparagus, lettuce, water cresses, mushrooms, apples, pears, grapes, oranges, lemons, limes, almonds, hickory nuts, walnuts, peanuts, hazel nuts, etc., all of California growth. These are set off with flowers which grew in the open air and evergreens just washed clean by refreshing rains. There are few places even in the tropics where such a sight can be seen in the middle of Winter."

DECISION IN A CALIFORNIA LAND CASE.—In the Supreme Court, in the case of Walker vs. The Board of State Harbor Commissioners, from the Circuit Court for California, it was held, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, in the case of the People vs. Davidson, that Alcaldes of the Pueblo of San Francisco possessed no authority to grant any lands covered by tide waters of the bay, and that, therefore, the grant under which the plaintiff in error claims, were inoperative to pass any title to the premises in question. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.—The citizens of San Francisco owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. John McCullough, of the California Theatre, for his exertions in obtaining the best of talent, and thereby encouraging the legitimate drama amongst us, and by his engagement of Mr. Boucicault. The Irishmen of California owe a still greater debt, inasmuch as the hitherto burlesqing of Irish character has received a quietus from the genuine acting of Mr. Boucicault in his *Kerry*, *Arrah-na-Pogue*, *Colleen Bawn*, and *Daddy O'Dowd*. All who have not seen Boucicault heretofore should avail themselves of the few nights longer of his engagement—Saturday and Monday evenings being his last appearance on the stage in San Francisco.

THE publication of all Carlist and Intransigente newspapers in Spain has been stopped.

# THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 31, 1874.


### COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co
PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co
JAMES GOOLD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co
T. K. HOWE,.....Dixon, Solano Co
THOS. QUINN,.....Pino, Placer Co
THOS. P. MEANY.....Knoxville, Napa Co
MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
JOHN GRIFFIN.....Yountville, Napa Co
THOS. OAKES.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co
JOHN P. SARSFIELD.....Sacramento, Sacramento Co
JAS. CADDEN.....Julian City, San Diego Co
BERNARD McCREESH.. ..Crescent City, Del Norte Co
J. J. WALSH..... Vallejo, Solano Co

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

WRESTLING MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.—The match for $4,000 and the championship of America is definitely fixed for the 14th of next month. The money is all up in Oscar Lewis' hands, and as the terms are play or pay there is every probability that the contest will take place. The sympathies of California are of course with her representative, Michael Whelan, known as "Corduroy," who was for some time an officer of the local police force. He is a native of Westmeath, a part of Ireland as celebrated for its wrestlers as Cornwall and the border counties are in England. Whelan is a tall man—measures six feet and a half inch, and weighs 182 pounds, but he is wonderfully agile and limber. He is well fitted to tustle for the honor of the California boys, having never been defeated in a match for money. In 1865 he wrestled with the champion of Grass Valley (a man who weighed 240 pounds), best two out of hree, collar and elbow, and won in two straight falls. Another well remembered contest of his took place when he met the Vermont champion in the old American Theater, who was also a heavier man. Corduroy won this match on the same terms in two straight falls. He also has a record in the old country. Until lately he has been in training at Jack Gamble's Fourteen Mile House, but is now at Sunnyside, on the Ocean road. His antagonist, James McLaughlan, known as the Colonel, from the rank he bore in the late war, stands six feet one, and trains down to 125 pounds fighting weight. He is thirty-one years old, three years younger than Corduroy, and a native of Detroit, Michigan. Since his last defeat of Homer Lane, in two straight falls, he is champion of America, and never lost a match. He arrived in this city last week, and is now with his brother in Vallejo, where he will probably train. The betting is about even, and the match causes a great deal of excitement and speculation in sporting circles.

MOONEY'S BANK.—The hearing of the application, made by the Committee of Creditors in the matter of the California Building and Loan Society, for an order enjoining a sale of the residue of assets by the Trustees, Messrs. Kelly and Roeding, to B. J. Shay, occupied the attention of the United States District Court on Monday last. Judge Hoffman held that the sale had in law taken place previous to the application for the injunction, by an order made by him confirming such sale, on the 24th of July, 1873; although, in fact, no actual assignment was made by delivery and indorsement until after the proceedings for injunction were commenced, and denied the application. He also directed that the Committee have free access to all books and papers pertaining to the bankrupt estate, upon the representation of M. C. Hassett and J. G. Severance, counsel for the Committee, that they had been refused the inspection of certain books and papers. The Committee are resolved upon a thorough investigation, and their counsel intimate their determination to proceed by bill in equity to set aside the sale, or fix the liability of the bondsmen of the Trustees, provided the examination of the books shows, as it is anticipated it will, the creditors have not got their just dues.

THE SQUATTER RIOT.—The trial of the charges of assault to murder preferred against Louis T. French and William Houston by Charles P. Duane and others was concluded on Saturday last in the Police Court, much to the gratification of the presiding magistrate of that tribunal and every one connected with the affair. Samuel M. Wilson, the attorney; Jeremiah Browell, and the two defendants, were sworn for the defense. The theory of the defense was that the shooting had been commenced by the party in the house. Both defendants were held to answer before the Grand Jury, with bail fixed at $3,000 each. They subsequently furnished the bail. During the progress of the trial, warrants for assault and battery and vulgar language were served on Duane, and one for malicious mischief on Jerry Jones, all at the instigation of Jeremiah Browell.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As officer Houghtaling was returning home the other night, about half-past 12 o'clock, a man named Frank Merrick ran into his arms on Montgomery street, near Jackson. The officer detained him and discovered that he had knocked down and beaten an old Italian named Peter Olivera, in the Jackson street circus lot, and robbed him of $26 in money and a pin and chain. Merrick was conveyed to the City Prison. In his pocket was found an unsigned letter, dated at Auburn, which would indicate that its writer was under indictment for some crime committed in Placer county. Merrick is probably an escape from justice.

GEORGE HOGAN, the hackman whom Coroner Rice charged with the murder of Lulu Torrence, has brought an action against the Doctor in the Nineteenth District Court, claiming damages in $10.000 for alleged false imprisonment.

JOHN MATHIAS, one of the parties who was arrested for robbing a man in "Hell's Kitchen," on the Barbary Coast, some time since, and who forfeited $750 cash bail by not appearing for trial, was arrested on Tuesdday by Officer Dunlevy on a bench warrant issued from the County Court.

AH CHUCK was fined on Tuesday in the sum of $50, in the United States Circuit Court, for having had cigars for sale which had not paid tribute to the Federal revenue.

BARK SING and Ah Yung, two thieves imported direct from Hongkong, were tried on Tuesday in the Municipal Criminal Court upon charges of burglary, in entering an establishment on Washington street during November last, and as they were both convicted, they were sentenced on Friday.

THE HOODLUMS are to obtain no peace until they betake themselves to honest industry, if they can find it. Their deeds of violence continually excite the wrath of the community, and numberless are the items founded on the disgraceful habits of these viscious lads. And now the alarm goes forth that they make night hideous with disturbances and noises that no civilized city should tolerate, and the police are requested to do their duty in soothing the revelers to silence. It is a fact that certain streets are unenviable for residence on account of midnight howlings and brawls.

JOHN WIELAND yesterday brought suit in the Fourth District Court against William Hartman, on a judgment obtained on the 23d of February, 1869, in the Fifteenth District Court, to recover $15,227 80, in gold coin.

M. WHALING, Esq., a promising young Los Angeles lawyer, with whose name many of our readers are doubtless familiar, has arrived in this city, and is at present staying at the Brooklyn Hotel.

## PACIFIC COAST.

A MORMON APPEAL TO CONGRESS.—A Legislative Committee has been instructed to consider the propriety of requesting Congress to appoint a Committee to investigate the charges against the people of this Territory, and to delay further consideration of the bills in reference to Utah.

SUFFERERS BY INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—Kendall's new bill for the relief of sufferers by Indian depredations in the Pacific States and Territories, provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, whose findings upon the testimony are to be sent to Congress for final action.

IMPORT DUTIES ON FRUITS.—The California memorialists in favor of import duties on tropical and semi-tropical fruits, whose paper was presented to Congress, may rest assured that the duties indicated will be maintained Their temporary suspension grew out of a clerical blunder in enrolling the Tariff Act of 1872.

NEW HOSPITAL AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The War Department has formally concluded the arrangement with the Treasury Department, whereby the chosen site for the new Marine Hospital at the Presido is set apart for that purpose.

APPLICATION FOR GRANT LANDS.—The Commissioners of the General Land Office granted the application of Boone Bros. to be allowed to purchase, under the Act of July 23, 1866, certain lands in the San Ramon Grant, in Contra Costa County, California. This is a review and reversal of a former decision, which refused the application because it was made by Boone Bros, as assignees, and not as original purchasers of the Mexican title. It is now held, as a general principle, that rights to purchase under said Act are fully assignable.

VIGILANTES OF FRESNO COUNTY.—The vigilantes of Tulare and Fresno, numbering about fifty, are scouring the Diablo Range, with a large majority of Mexicans of that section fleeing in advance of them. Their pursuit may cause the Mexicans to rendezvous and give them a fight; but as yet the fugitives seem badly scattered and give no sign of making a stand. There are several noted places of resort and refuge in that region, and these harbors of the Mexican thieves and outlaws will be invaded and driven away. It is feared, however, that some of the best of the Mexicans will suffer as well as the scoundrels among their countrymen. The Mexican who tied Wash Allen at Firebaugh's, was found hanging to a tree near Kingston, no clue being left to identify his executioners.

Two of the Mexicans who came to Millerton on the 15h and asked for legal protection against the Vigilantes, returned on the 19th, bringing in a Mexican whom they identified as one of the band of desperadoes that pillaged Kingston.

THE China miners in Dry Canon, Utah, are on a strike, and are said to have taken possession of the mine. Cause, reduction of wages.

WELLS, Fargo & Co's treasure box was robbed of $8,000 in currency on the Northern Pacific Railroad last Thursday. The money was Government funds, going north to pay the troops.

F. GILARDO, formerly of Inyo county, has preferred charges before the Supreme Court against Patrick Reddy for conduct unbecoming a member of the bar in having attempted to bribe a Justice of the Peace, and also challenged complainant to fight a duel. The Court took Gilardo's application under advisement,

A woman named Carrie Anderson has been arrested in Virginia City for mayhem.

A Prize of fifty dollars is offered in San Diego for the best essay on the varied advantages of that town.

SHEEP are worth from $3 to $4 per head in Lane Co. Oregon.

The estimated yield of gold in Washington Territory for 1873, is $209,395.

FARMERS and Stock-raisers in Lane County, Oregon, offer $15 apiece for coyote scalps.

MENDOCINO City was visited last week by a heavy storm, causing considerable damage.

LOS ANGELES county owes for gopher and squirrel scalps the sum of $10,364, and yet the varmints are as thick as ever; 206,287 have been captured and scalped.

THE proprietor of the Los Angeles *Herald* was interviewed last Wednesday by a Dr. Griffin. The Dr. struck him with a cane and next drew a pistol, at which the proprietor wisely took "leg-bail."

SAILED.—Sailed from Astoria, Oregon, Jan. 22, ship "Navigator," with 15,800 centals of wheat for Cork; the "Aranco," with 19,000 centals; the "Tongoy" for Queenstown, with 16,500 centals; the "Mary E. Ray," for Cork, with 15,000 centals. Cleared—The "Sylet," for Liverpool, with 15.000 centals; the "St. Michael," for Cork, with 14,400 centals. The value of the cargoes of these vessels is nearly $200,000.

A RICH gulch has been discovered on upper Lynch Creek, Arizona, out of which miners are taking gold by ounces. One man took out two ounces by the means of a rocker.

THE largest assemblage of the business men of Santa Clara ever convened met last Wednesday to take action on the proposed establishment of a jute factory. After the usual speech-making, Committees were appointed and the meeting adjourned until Wednesday next.

AT Auburn, Placer county, on the 13th instant, George Tracy was tried for burglary. The jury failed to agree, eleven standing for conviction and one for acquittal, and were discharged, after which the attorney for the defendant withdrew the plea of not guilty as charged in the indictment.

Two more saw mills are to be built at Truckee, and it s confidently expected that the lumber business for the year will be 50,000,000 feet.

THE population of Colorado is 100,860, half of whom would be willing to serve as Senators, if the Territory could be raised to the rank of a State,

THE Governor offers a reward of $3,000 for the capture and delivery of Vasquez alive to the Sheriff of Monterey county, or $2,000 for his dead body.

THE dam which raised the water in Mill Creek, Tehama, and supplies the power of the North Star Flouring Mills, was carried out by the recent high water.

AN Oregon paper says: "The coming season bids fair to become the busiest since the first settlement for mechanics, of which there are a scarcity."

PLACERVILLE, El Dorado county has a water-power sausage machine, capable of grinding out these conundrums at the rate of 56 pounds in twenty minutes.

THE Naval Court of Inquiry, to investigate the premature publication of the report of Lieut. Commander Woodraw relative to the sinking of the "Virginius," have decided that there is no blame attached to that officer, he being unaware that he was committing any breach of orders.

SAILS AT LAST.—On January the 23rd, the Spanish ship "Aripiles" departed for Clenfuegos. The departure was not attended with the slightest excitement.

PRIVATE letters from the Gold Coast report that great sickness prevails among the troops, proving fatal in many cases within a few hours after attack.

LAST year there were in New York two hundred and fify-eight deaths of intemperance.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

☞Our friends and subscribers who desire to have an Irish National Journal on the Pacific coast will please take notice that we request them to send their subscriptions and renewals *at once*. Heavy expenses are incurred in issuing our paper, and we must rely on the promptitude of our subscribers to meet them. And we also hope that every Nationalist will exert himself in the formation of New Clubs.

## To Our Country Subscribers.

We would wish to draw the attention of our subscribers and friends, particularly those in the country, to the full market report to be found on the eighth page of this issue. We intend for the future to make a regular weekly report of domestic produce a speciality in each number, and we have no doubt it will prove a useful reference to some of our friends. We also intend to furnish a financial and stock report corrected up to the latest date.

## Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

☞ CLANCY, who lately served the subscribers of THE NATIONALIST in Hays' Valley and vicinity, is requested to call at this office and settle.

IN Colusa, a marriage under the alternative pressure of the law took place at the court house on Tuesday before a multitude of people between Sanford Carter and Sarah Manahan, Judge Samnels officiating. Carter had promised marriage to the lady last Spring, but on Tuesday announced to her his intention of departing without fulfilling the contract. He was arrested at Miller's two miles distant, brought back to Colusa, and after a preliminary examination agreed to wed.

INDIANS MAKING TROUBLE —A report was received at the War Department, Washington, on the 28th instant, giving aa account of a fight between Mexicans and Indians near Newtown. It is believed that the Indians were Comanches, from the reservation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson reports, from Fort Sill, under date of January 10th, that a small detachment of troops, while returning from Camp Augur to Fort Sill, were fired into by a band of Comanches. The fire was returned and the Indians driven off. No lives were lost.

FORSTER and Childers addressed a Liberal meeting on the 28th in London. Childers dwelt on the financial success of the Government. In reference to its foreign policy, he reminded his hearers that he was one of the few who openly declared in Parliament their desire for the triumph of the Federals in the United States. The meeting adopted votes of confidence in Forster and Childers.

THE damask weavers' at Lurgan, continues. The committee, on the 30th ult., received a check for £50 towards the funds from Mr. Hurst, secretary of the Miners' Association, England, and the Coopers' Society, Belfast which only numbers sixty members, sent them a check for £5. The men, it seems, still are determined to hold out,

IN the recent elections in France one of the republican deputies returned was M. Swiney, Franco-Irishman.

CINCINNATI announces that she has made good her boast that she would open the finest library rooms in this country. The building is a palace of iron, marble and glass, and cost the city $450,000.

CHARLES Bradlaugh has sailed for England from New York. He intends to contest for the coming election for Parliament for Northampton.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the s eedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair, and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATH FIELD, BOGEL & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM LANE, of River's View, Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland. He left Ireland three years ago, and came to America. When last heard from, about twelve months since, said to be on his way to California. Important information can be given him by addressing JOHN KENEALY, 30 Third street, San Francisco. Eastern papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED — OF MICHAEL LADEN AND PETER LADEN, Parish of Crosmolins, county Mayo. When last heard of in 1850, Peter was then in Liverpool, and Michael emigrated to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, JAMES LADEN, Altamonte Station, Alameda County, California. Eastern papers please copy.


**Pring's Drug Store,**

N. W. COR. HOWARD AND FOURTH STS.

DR. PRING HAVING REMOVED HIS DRUG Store to above address, intends to devote himself entirely to the business, consequently has given up practice. jl-1m


## NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN MITCHEL.

We have received the following communication from John Dillon, Esq., Hon. Sec.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
EUROPEAN HOTEL, BOLTON STREET,
DUBLIN, October 30, 1873.

EDITOR IRISH NATIONALIST:—Sir—We enclose to you the address of the Mitchel Testimonial Committee. This address is signed by the intimate friends of John Mitchel, and we trust that the Irish people will not prove so ungrateful as to refuse the sum which they are therein called on to subscribe. For the honor of Ireland, we ask you to co-operate actively with us in this work, and to assist in forming a Local Committee in San Francisco, to collect subscriptions, and forward them to the Treasurers. In case you think you could circulate our address in your locality, we shall be happy to send you as many copies as you may require.

We are, Sir, Yours Sincerely,
WILLIAM DILLON,
JOHN DILLON, } Hon. Secs.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

It seems to us, friends and admirers of our exiled fellow-countryman, JOHN MITCHEL, that a time has now come for giving some practical expression to the admiration and gratitude with which his life of long and faithful service in the cause of Ireland is regarded by the Irish people. Few men, if any, have shown a more unselfish love for Ireland—few, if any, have served Ireland more nobly—few have suffered more for Ireland than JOHN MITCHEL. We need no apology, then, in appealing to every Irishman who loves his country to aid us in proving to Mr. MITCHEL that, long exiled as he is, his name is still remembered in Ireland with love and gratitude.

After some enquiry and consideration we have decided on the following as a fitting form of testimonial. We ask the Irish people for the sum of £2,000, and we ask them to contribute the money immediately, so as to enable us to conclude our task within three months from the date of this address. If this sum be given us, we shall present it at once to JOHN MITCHEL as a free gift from the Irish people, and we shall at the same time take the liberty of expressing to him the wish of his countrymen to possess a complete edition of his writings, revised by himself, and their hope that it may prove a labor of love to him, at his leisure and convenience, to carry that wish into effect.

All who have read his "Jail Journal," his "History of Ireland since the Treaty of Limerick," or his Last Conquest (Perhaps)," will agree with us that Mr. MITCHEL is one of the most vigorous and original of living writers; a writer of whom Ireland may well be proud. His great literary powers have been steadily and unselfishly devoted to the service of Ireland; and we would regard it as a national loss that any of his writings should perish.

For these reasons it is that we propose to adopt the form of testimonial specified above. We trust that this Irish work of gratitude and duty may be crowned with signal success.

Ireland has never. heretofore, been wanting in gratitude to those who have suffered in her cause. To Irishmen of all classes, we confidently appeal to prove in this instance, by a great National Testimonial, that they are not ungrateful to the man who still remains an exile, charged with the one crime of having loved Ireland too well.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
JOHN MARTIN, M. P
P. J. SMYTH, M. P.
J. P. RONAYNE, M. P.
VERY REV. THOMAS BURKE, O. P.

Subscriptions may be addressed to any of the above-named Treasurers, at the European Hotel, or lodged in the National Bank to the credit of "The Treasurers of the MITCHEL Testimonial Fund." A full list of subscriptions received will be published weekly. All persons lodging money in the National Bank are requested to send in particulars, as to their names and amount of their subscriptions, to the Secretaries, to whom all communications should be addressed.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK H. O'BRIEN. P. H. LYDON.

**O'BRIEN & LYDON,**

**Wines, Liquors and Cigars,**

133 Third Street.....Bet, Mission and Howard

SAN FRANCISCO.

[de29tf.]

**---AT THE---**

**American Exchange Cigar Stand**

You can always find a good assortment of the best brands of Imported Havana Cigars, Plug Tobacco etc. [dec27-tf.]

**-----AT THE-----**

**Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand**

You can find a good assortment of Havana Cigars, and a full supply of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, etc [no29-tf]

**P. HARTIGAN,**

**Wholesale & Retail Grocer,**

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to furnish them with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ Goods delivered free to all parts of the city. ☜

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

**P. HARTIGAN,**

164 First street, Corner Howard (Opposite Glass Works.)
Also, N. E. Cor. 12th and Folsom. [de13-tf

HATS AND CAPS.

**C. J. COLLINS.**

**HATTER.**

NO. 321 MONTGOMERY STREET, NEAR California Street, under the I. O. O. F. Hall Masonic, Army and Navy Goods a Speciality.

AMUSEMENTS.

**CALIFORNIA THEATRE.**

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. BARTON HILL.....Acting Manager

BRILLIANT AND CCMPLETE SUCCESS.

This Afternoon, last Boucicault Matinee,
ARRAH NA POGUE.

**This Evening.....January, 31, 1874.**
KERRY and DADDY O'DOWD.

Monday, February 2d—Last night and farewell appearance of Mr. Boucicault—KERRY and THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Tuesday, February 3d—Miss Katherine Rodgers will make her first appearance in a new drama, in five acts, entitled MIMI, written expressly for her by Mr. Boucicault.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

**WASHINGTON HOTEL,**

519 MISSION STREET,
Between First and Second.....SAN FRANCISCO

Board and Lodging per week.....$4 50
Board and Lodging per Day..... 1 00
Single Meals..... 25
Lodging per Night.....50 and 25

Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free charge. JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor. my24-tf

HUGH DOHERTY. E. R. BERMINGHAM

**NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE.**

No. 321 Pacific Street,
Corner of Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO

This House is a fire-proof building, newly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons.

Board and Lodging per week, from $5 to $6.

DOHERTY & BERMINGHAM.....Proprietors.

Passengers and Baggage conveyed to the House free of charge. ap19-tf

**MANHATTAN HOUSE**

705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway
SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging, per Week, - - $4 50.
Board, per Day, - - - - - 75c.

Good accommodations for Families.

N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.

JAMES CORNYN.....Proprietor
(Formerly of the Central House.) jy4-tf

**MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.**

227 & 229 Secon street, San Francisco.

This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.

Board per week.....$3 50
Six Meal Tickets for..... 1 00
Board and Lodging per Week..... 4 00
Single Rooms, with Board, per week..... 4 50

CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor. ap19-tf

**CENTRAL HOTEL.**

814 and 816 Sansome St., near Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Superior accommodations for families. All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

Board and Lodging per week.....$5 00
Board per week..... 4 00
Single Meals..... 25
Lodgings per Night.....25 and 50

The Central Hotel Coach will be at every Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers and baggage to the house free of charge.

MICHAEL FARRELL.....Proprietor.
(Late of the Brooklyn House,) my24-tf

**TUBBS' HOTEL,**

**Oakland, Cal.**

Steam and Street Cars pass the Door. je21-tf

**South End Oyster House.**

FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest Transplanted or California Oysters, or a good Welsh Rarebit or Crab Stew, go to

MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE,

672 Howard St., near Third, (late of the Blue Wing Saloon.) sep13-tf


**PROSPECTUS**

.... OF THE ....

**Monthly Irish National Magazine,**

**A Monthly Periodical Devoted to Irish National Politics and Literature.**

The publishers consider that the magazine will afford a much needed medium through which subjects and views affecting the social and political future of the Irish race can be discussed in a liberal, independent and forcible manner, unfettered by local, personal or sectarian influences or preferences.

The tone of the magazine will be influenced by the firm conviction of the right of the people to govern themselves, and that a republican form of government alone guarantees and secures national and popular independence, and further that Irishmen aspiring to self-government should warmly sympathize with the efforts of other nationalities for popular rights. It also being believed that one of the most effective methods of advancing the material welfare of the Irish race, is by the advancement of the social and political importance of the Irish-American element, the magazine will warmly, energetically support measures or interests calculated to benefit the Irish element in the United States as a whole, and to centralize the influences of that element for the greatest good to the greatest number.

The magazine will be issued in large quarto form with paper cover. THE IRISH NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Copy by Mail one Year (in advance)....$1.25
Five Copies, " " "..... 5.50
Single Copy..... 15 Cents.

All communications, remittances, etc., will be forwarded to WM. J. NICHOLSON, Manager IRISH NATIONAL MAGAZINE, Drawer 153, P. O., Cleveland, O. Office 78 and 80 Frankfort street, Cleveland, O.

# THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 31, 1874.


## IRISH NATIONAL POETRY.

### THE CHASE.

[From Miss Brooke's "Reliques of Irish Poetry."]

(Continued from our last.)

OISIN. ST. PATRICK.

OISIN.

Or could Mac Ronan(1) now appear,
In all his manly charms;
Or—oh my Osgur!(2) wert thou here,
To fill my aged arms!

Not then, as now, should Calpkruin's son,
His sermons here prolong;
With bells, and psalms, the land o'er-run,
And hum his holy song!

* * * * * * * *

The royal robe, the social board,
Music and mirth are o'er,
And the dear art I once ador'd
I now enjoy no more;

For now no bards, from Oisin's hand,
The wonted gift receive;
Nor hounds, nor horn I now command,
Nor martial feats achieve!(3)

O Innisfail! thy Oisin goes
To guard thy ports no more;
To pay with death the foreign foes
Who dare insult thy shore!(4)

I speak not of the fast severe
Thy rigid faith has taught;
Compar'd with all the rest I bear,
It is not worth a thought.

* * * * * * * *

ST. PATRICK.

O Oisin, of the royal race!
The actions of thy sire,
The king of smiles, and courteous grace,
I, with the world, admire;

Thy story, therefore, I await,
And thy late promise claim,
The Chase's wonders to relate,
And give the tale to fame.

OISIN.

O Patrick! tho' my sorrowing heart
Its fond remembrance rend,
I will not from my word depart,
Howe'er my tears descend!

Full joyous past the festive day
In Almhain's stately hall,
Whose spears, with studded splendors gay,
Illum'd the trophy'd wall.

The feast was for the Fenii spread:
Their chiefs, assembled round,
Heard the song rise to praise the dead,
And fed their souls with sound.(5)

Or on the chequer'd fields of chess
Their mimic troops bestow'd;(6)
Or round, to merit or distress,
Their ample bounty flow'd.

At length, unnotic'd of his train,
The Finian king(7) arose,
And forth he went where Almhain's plain
With neighboring verdure glows.

There, while alone the hero chanc'd
To breathe the fragrant gale,
A young and beauteous doe advanc'd,
Swift bounding o'er the vale.

He called his fleet and faithful hounds,
The doe's light steps to trace;
Sgeolan and Bran(8) obeyed the sounds,
And sprang upon the chase.

Unknown to us, no friend to aid,
Or to behold the deed:
His dogs alone, and Luno's blade,(9)
Companions of his speed.

Swift on to steep Slieve Guillin's foot,(10)
The doe before him flew:
But there, at once, she mocked pursuit,
And vanished from his view.

He knew not whether east or west
She past the mountain's bounds,
But east his random course he prest,
And west his eager hounds!

At length he stopp'd—he look'd around,
To see the doe appear;
When soft distress, with plaintive sound,
Assail'd his gentle ear.

The plaintive sound, quick to his breast,
With wonted influence sped;
And on he follow'd in its quest,
Till to Lough Shieve(11) it led.

There he beheld a weeping fair,
Upon a bank reclin'd,
In whose fine form, and graceful air,
Was every charm combin'd.

---

(1) Caolite Mac Roman, a distinguished and favorite warrior amongst the Finians and their poets.

(2) Oisin's brave son, slain at the battle of Gabhra, between the Finians and Cairbre, monarch of Ireland. Osgur, though he had gained such a high reputation as a warrior, at the time of his death, is said to have been only in his 25th year.

(3) This recurrence of Oisin to the great difference, in every respect, between the circumstances of his youth and old age, is natural and pathetic.

(4) Hanmer, after the list which he gives of Finn's chieftains, as guardians of the different harbors of Ireland, says—"These were the chiefe commanders by direction from Finn Mac Koyll; who took farther order that beacons should be set up in sundrie places of the land, where, in time of danger, they might have direction for reliefe, and to draw a head for their defence."

(5) At the entertainments of the ancient Irish, O'Conor says—"They sung the actions of their ancestors, and the exploits of their heroes. Nothing could animate their youth more. From these recitations they derived intrepidity of mind, and many noble feelings, which counteracted the treachery and malevolence, to which our human nature is otherwise subject."

(6) Vallancey observes of chess, that "it was universally played by the ancient nobility of Ireland;" and adds—'I find, in the old Brehon laws, that one tax levied by the Monarch of Ireland, on every province, was to be payed in chess-boards, and complete sets of men; and that every bruigh, or inn-holder of the states, was obliged to furnish a traveller with salt provisions, lodging, and a chess-board gratis."

(7) The title of King is given to Finn, only as one expressive of his pre-eminence in military command over the Finians.

(8) Finn's two favorite dogs.

(9) This weapon is affirmed by tradition to have been made by an artificer of Lochlin, called Luno, from whom it is, in the original Irish, poetically entitled, "the son of Luno."

(10) The distance between Almhain, in Leinster, and Slieve Guillin, in Ulster, would be rather a long chase for Finn, were he not, as will be seen, under the influence of an enchantment.

(11) The description of this lake has been given, in the introductory remarks to the poem, from Mr. Walker's correspondent.

## John Scranton's Hat.

RECORDER HACKETT'S ADVENTURES IN CALIFORNIA—HOW HE PUT UP A COLD DECK—IRA EATON'S WONDERFUL GUN.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.]

SALT LAKE CITY, December 12.—The other day I ran against Charles Yeomans, an old Californian, who is keeping a restaurant here. After listening to his stories of the early days of San Francisco, I said: "Yeomans, do you ever remember of meeting a man named John K. Hackett in San Francisco?"

"John K. Hackett?" repeated Yeomans. "Oh, yes, I recollect Hackett, and George Barnard, and George Wilkes, and George Butler, and John Scranton of New Haven, and that whole crowd. They were mighty lively fellows, all of them. Lem-me-see (in a musing way.) Lem-me see. Why, Hackett's a judge, or something of that kind, in New York now. I seen a fellow about six months ago that told me he made a first rate Judge—50 per cent gold, 40 per cent silver, and 10 per cent copper. Hackett was a wonderful shot—wonderful! I've seen him drive tacks in a door-post at thirty feet, and never miss a tack. All the boys took off their hats to him. He could shoot the toes off a fly. That was a great crowd—that crowd in California in those days,

THE LITTLE PLACE ON THE BEACH.

Here Yeomans shoved up his shirt sleeves and mixed a cocktail for Major Gordon and Captain Dinwiddle, of Camp Douglas. After the cocktails had disappeared, he continued:

"In those days, you see, I used to keep a place just outside of San Francisco, called the Ocean House. I had a partner. His name was Barnard—not the Judge. It was, lem-me-see?—it must have been, yes it was, in 1857. All the boys used to ride out and see us, and the thing, first and last, panned out a good deal of coin. It used to be a great place for the high-toned sports to come out and shoot pigeon-matches and eat those big California shrimps and play a little draw, drink wine and such things."

THE SIX JOLLY FELLOWS.

Here Yeomans shoved up his shirt sleeves and mixed a cocktail for Major Wheeler and Sam. Merritt, ex-Delegate to Congress from Idaho. After the cocktails had disappeared he continued:

"Well, the Ocean House used to be a great place of resort for the boys. They were always playing practical jokes on each other and having a good time generally. I remember one morning there was Cook & Schenck, the great market men, Ward Eaton and Ira Eaton in the saloon, a having a high old time, laughing, drinking and a telling stories. Ira Eaton had one of these here fancy double-barrelled shot-guns under his arm, and was bragging about the game he was going to shoot before night, when who should come in but John Hackett and John Scranton. You oughter to have knowed Scranton, for he was one of the best fellows that ever scratched gravel."

JOHN SCRANTON'S HAT AND IRA EATON'S GUN.

Here Yeomans shoved up his shirt sleeves and mixed cocktails for Oscar G. Sawyer, Sloan, the five-wived editor of the Salt Lake *Herald*, and Major Howell of Camp Douglas. After the cocktails had disappeared he continued:

"Scranton had on a bran new beaver hat. It was as glossy as ebony. He had just given $15 for it, got himself shaved and his clothes brushed, and looked as neat a mountain quail. Hackett was as handsome as a game rooster. The first thing I knew Ira Eaton stood his shot-gun up in the corner, and went out doors, saying that he would be back in a few minutes. After he was gone Schenck looked at the gun and said: 'By George, it's loaded.' So Hackett and the rest of them they got around and looked at the gun, and sure enough she was loaded. Then Ward Eaton said, 'Let's put up a cold deck on Ira while he's gone. We can draw the charge from his gun, and then bet him a basket of wine that he can't hit John Scranton's hat at forty yards. The joke took immensely. Schenck drew the charges out of the gun, and they stood around the bar chuckling and waiting for Ira to come back."

PUTTING UP THE JOB.

Here Yeomans shoved up his shirt sleeves and mixed a cocktail for George A. Smith and Bishop Stenhouse. After the cocktails had disappeared he continued:

"Well, you see, in about five minutes Ira came back. They all began talking and laughing, and Ira began to brag about the game he was going to shoot. Hackett stepped up to the corner and picked up Ira's gun. He turned her over and sighted her two or three times, and then asked Ira what kind of a gun she was. Ira said that she was a pretty good shooter; that he had used her half a dozen times, and that he did'nt have any fault to find with her. 'What did you pay for her?' says Hackett, still turning her over. 'Well,' Ira says, 'She cost me a hundred and seventy-five dollars.' At this Hackett laughed, and began to ridicule Ira, telling him that the gun was'nt worth a dose of tansy and bitters, and that a man could buy a cart-load of such guns in New York for two bits. He told Hackett that he talked liKe an infernal fool, and advised him to go to a gun-shop and learn something about a gun before he made such an ass of himself."

THE JOB PUT UP.

Here Yeomans shoved up his shirt sleeves and mixed a cocktail for Judge Hemingray, of Kansas, and Judge Peter Clinton, of Salt Lake. After the cocktails had disappeared, he continued:

"Well, just as Ira and Hackett got to cussin' one another, John Scranton he stepped up and sculled himself into the row. Of course he took Hacket aside, declared the gun to be nothing more than a popgun, and wondered that a man of Ira's sporting reputation would carry such a gun. Ira was wild. He had no suspicion but what the boys were in earnest. There was a jolly row. It lasted two or three minutes. Then John Scranton asked Ira if the gun was loaded. Ira said she was. "Then," said John, winking at the boys, 'I'll bet you a basket of wine that you can't hit my hat on top of that barrel,' pointing to a barrel about forty rods distant. At this Ira hesitated. He looked at Scranton's new beaver, and said it would be a cussed shame to ruin such a hat as that. If some one would put up an old hat, he would take the bet. But John Scranton insisted upon putting up his hat, and he knew that there were no old hats on the premises. That fired Ira up again. 'Put up your hat,' he said, 'I'll take a pop at it for a basket of wine.'"

THE FATAL SHOT.

Here Yeomans shoved up his sleeves, and mixed cocktails for Bishop Farr, of Ogden, and Colonel Woolley, of Cheyenne. They were large cocktails. After they had disappeared—the cocktails, not the Bishop and Colonel—he continued:

"So John Scranton went out and put up his fifteen dollar hat on the barrel. When he came back he was nigh bursting with laughter. All the boys were nudging each other, and had as much as they could do to hold in. Ira he raised the gun, took good aim, and plumped away with both barrels. The hat jumped into the air about ten feet, and then fell to the ground, perfectly riddled with shot. Everybody roared but John Scranton and Hackett.

HOW THIS JOB WAS PUT UP.

Here Yeomans shoved up his sleeves and mixed cocktails for Warren Hoss and your correspondent. They were small ones—the cocktails, not the men. After they disappeared, he continued:

"You see it was a job put up on Scranton and Hackett before they came in. There were four charges in the gun, and Schenck only drew out two of them. Scranton simply said, 'Holy smoke!' and ordered the whisky."

ZITKA.


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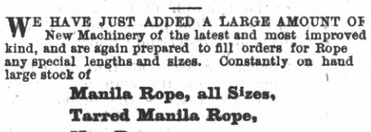

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## MY ASHANTEE EXPERIENCES.

### A LECTURE.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION BY THE "CARRICK NEWSMAN."

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—'Our (?) little war with Ashantee, being now one of the leading conversations on the tapis, I have been rather unwillingly beguiled from my modest retirement from public life, to shed a little of my sweetness upon the desert air of this historic locality (cheers). Indeed, my being here at all is evidence sufficient of the times in which we live, when

"The world goes thundering on to the light,
Unheeding our vain presages"

—(loud cheering.) As there are a goodly number of persons of both sexes suffering at the present time from Ashanteeism, I will endeavor to detail to you several experiences of mine in that blissful region of chills and earthquakes, swamp fevers and bushwhackers (laughter). Ashantee, ladies and gentlemen, is prefixed to that quarter of the globe known by common report as Africa (a laugh); and I am sorry to have to add, that though being engaged there professionally for a term of six calender months, I know very little else about its geographical bearings (laughter). On my landing at Ashantee in the train of Sir Garnet Woolly. I debarked with the alacrity common to my nationality and found myself in the torid zone, 1,000 degrees (Fahrenheit) above zero—whatever that means (loud laughter). My first dispatch home was as follows:—

EDITOR 'BALLINGARY BLAZER'

DEAR BLAZER—I've arrived—dreadful country—six earthquakes have occured within as many hours after landing. Country is inhabited by blacks, cannibals, rattlesnakes, and hyænas. We will march into the bush to-morrow, being probably destined to appease the hunger of some flesh-devouring reptile. You will do me a favor by getting my life insured for, say, £3,000. If I'm not worth that after venturing out here it's a queer story. You may expend the few pounds balance due in ordering mourning fixings for my dearest Angelina and the children. If I return I'll be knighted; I'm exceedingly benighted at present. Jim the 'devil' can help you with the 'leaders,' and do the paragraphing. Hope the subscribers 'forked' out the expenses of voyage out. You need not expect any further intelligence, so I'm destined to descend Jonas-like to posterity. Please pay the postage.' Having thus reported myself to headquarters, I made out a draft of my will, and marched inland to victory or King Coffee's larder [great laughter]. A week's prodigioes produced results such as these:—First day, marched a mile and a half; burned a village consisting of nothing, and containing no inhabitants [laughter]. Second day, marched half a mile farther, and burned nothing, nobody being at home [laughter]. Third day, glorious victory; hurrah! splendid conduct of our [!] troops; the savages in full retreat (it may be only fair to explain that the savages turned out to be only our own shadows, which of course makes no great difference in the end). Fourth day, captured a two-year-old Ashantee; desperate resistence, courageous conduct of Lieutenant Whanger under fire [broiling salt beef]; rebels disheartened at a loss of two-year-old; English pluck predominent [laughter]. Fifth day, another two-year-old captured (Mrs Gamp, of the 108th says he's only eighteen months); rebellion going under from these repeated losses (laughter). Sixth day, marched back again to ships; blue jackets splendid retreating people; all's well that ends well.' Seventh day (Sunday), saying our prayers and washing potatoes —'Remember keep holy the Sabbath day' (roars of laughter).

Is not this, I ask you with all seriousness a glorious record of military unequalled since Richard Cœur de Lion trampled on the skirts of Oliver Cromwell's coat in the battle of Babylon! (laughter). Is it not, my friends, a complete repudiation of these ridiculous charges —made only by inebriate Home Rulers and such ilk—anent the decadence of English power—of the flag which, as the poet says has

'Brazened I for a thousand years,
Despite the battle and the breeze.'

[Cheers and laughter]. It is, I make bold to say, and I, an humble individual, am here in defiance of the 'powers of darkness, to stand by the British lion in his expiring throes, to soothe the last moments of the venerable beast, and smooth his passage to that bourne from whence no returns are issued [roars of laughter]. EXCELSIOR! Onward is the cry. We return inland, being reinforced by 20,000 Fantees— very useful people for chopping logs are Fantees. I always took on to Fantees, having once fell in love with a female el'fante that travelled with Mr Batty's equestrian establishment. But misfortunes never do come singly. I lost my umbrella, and then lost my way—dreadful thoughts —horrible! trackless forest—Robinson Crusoe's bleached skeleton—British Museum—remains of some distinguished traveller—meeting of savants—interesting proceedings, 'two and a half' of the 'Daily Telegraph.' 'Oh sweet spirit hear my prayer' [screams of laughter]. and the spirit did [renewed laughter]. For almost immediately two Ashsand-Teas, or A Shanty's, or whatever else you like, orthographically—set upon me, and having bound me like a common malefactor brought me to Coomassie. The king then honored me with a royal visit, and pardoned me with a transgression of having come into the world "whitewashed". We salaamed, rubbed noses, and sat down. I expressed in feeling though barbaric language the pleasure it gave me to touch noses with such a mighty potentate. His Majesty replied that he was ditto (a laugh). Asked when he intended dining on the English expedition. Said he did not really know whether swamp-fever would leave him any expedition to dine off. Told him my country was in war with his enemies for more than 700 years, and usually had the best of it—in the worse sense of the word [laughter] King Coffee was glad to hear it. I asked him if he intended adding my head to his private collections of fossils; but was told not, as newspapermens' heads were of no intrinsic value, and so, he should decline the honor I bespoke for myself and send me home after dinner. I hoped his Majesty's shadow would never grow less. He calculated not—shadows generally usen't. [EXIT NEWSMAN.

CHIEF BARON PICKET.—The remains of this distinguished jurist and judge were consigned to the family tomb at Kilworth, Cork, on the 28th ult. The remains were taken from Merrion Square, Dublin, where he died, to the train, accompanied by the largest and most distinguished *cortege* of creeds, and parties, which perhaps that city had ever witnessed. Upon arrival at Fermoy, the remains were taken in charge by friends and tenantry, and amid the most affecting demonstrations of respect and affection, accompanied to the graveyard at Kilgullane. The loss of this good and great man, is a national calamity, for his virtues were in keeping with his great learning and talent.

## Condemned Marshals of France.

Of the nine Marshals of France who have been condemned to death since Gilles de Laval Marshal de Retz, was hung at Nantes in 1440, Marshal Bazaine is the only one who has not suffered capital punishment. Louis de Luvembourg, Constable of France, was beheaded upon the Place de Greve in 1475 for conspiracy and rebellion against Charles VII. and Louis XI. Charles de Gontaut, created Duc de Biron by Henry IV., was son of the great soldier whom that monarch declared to be "the right hand" of his throne, and ancestor of the Marquis de Gontaut Biron, now French Ambassador at Berlin. The Duc de Biron, after covering himself with glory at Ivry and Arques, was discontented with the treatment which he received from the King, and, though he was made Governor of Burgundy, he several times conspired against Henry IV., who pardoned him again and again. His last crime was to propose to Spain and Savoy that France should be dismembered; and, as a reward for his treason, the Duke of Savoy was to bestow upon him the hand of his daughter, and he was to be created the reigning Prince of Burgundy and Perigord. The plot was discovered, and Henry IV., who entertained a deep affection for his old companion in arms, was ready to forgive even this act of treachery if the Duc de Biron would have acknowledged his misdeeds. But he would not, and he was beheaded within the walls of the Bastile in 1602. Henry II., Duc de Montmorency, was taken prisoner at the battle of Castlenaudry, by the royal troops, and beheaded in the court-yard at the capitol of Toulouse in 1632; and in the same year Marshal de Marillac, arrested while at the head of his army for plotting against Cardinal Richelieu, was beheaded upon the Place de Greve. Baron de Luckner, who had served under Frederick II. in Prussia, entered the French army just before the revolution, and rallying to the Republican cause, was created Marshal of France and appointed to the command of the Army of the North. After achieving some insignificant triumphs over the Austrians at Courtrail and Valenciennes, he was suspected of trafficking with the enemy, and brought before the revolutionary tribunal in 1794, was condemned to death and guillotined. Philippe de Noailless, Duc de Mouchy, who attempted to defend Louis XVI, from popular fury, was also a victim of the Revolution, both he and his wife were sent to the scaffold during the same year; and the list of French marshals brought to a violent end terminates with Marshal Ney, who was shot upon the 7th of December, 1815.

THE STRASBURG CLOCK.—Within Strasburg Cathedral is the famous astronomical clock, the most celebrated that ever existed. It is about twenty feet high, and was preceeded by another of monstrous size. of which nothing remains. The present clock at Strasburg was begun by Conradus Dasypodius, professor of mathematics, in 1571 and was completed in 1574; and it is related that the original artisan of the clock (for several workmen were employed on it) became blind before he completed his work; but, notwithstanding, he finished it himself, refusing to inform any one else of the design, and preferring to complete it, blind as he was. By this curious piece of mechanism the revolutions of the sun, moon. and the planets are indicated with scientific exactness; and instruments of these motions are hid in the body of a pelican, which is portrayed under the globe on which the signs are seen. On Sunday the sun is drawn about on his chariot till the day is spent, when he is drawn into another place; and as he disappears you have Monday—that is, the moon—and the horses of Mar's chariot showing forth their heads, and so on for every day in the week. There is a dial for the minutes of the hour, so that you see every minute pass. Two beautiful figures of children are joined to either side of this. The one on the north side has a sceptre in his hand, and when the clock strikes tells every second. The other, on the south side, holds an hour glass in his hand, which runs with the clock. There are also four little bells, on which the quarters of an hour are struck. At the first quarter comes forth a little boy, and strikes the first bell with an apple, and then goes and stays at the fourth bell until the next quarter. Then comes a youth, and he with a dart strikes two bells, and takes the place of the child. At the third quarter comes a man-at-arms, with a halberd in his hand, who strikes three bells, and then he succeeds to the place of the youth. At the fourth quarter comes an old man, with a staff, having a crook at the end. and he with much difficulty, being old, strikes the four bells, and stands at the fourth quarter till the next quarter. Immediately comes Death to strike the clock, who is in the room above the others; and you must understand that at each quarter he had come forth to try to carry away with him each of the former ages; but at the opposite end of the room where he is comes forth Christ, and drives him in; but when the last quarter is heard, Christ gives him leave to go to the bell, which is in the midst, and so he strikes the proper hour with his bone, and stands at the bell till the next quarter. At noon the twelve apostles advance in succession to bend down before the figure of our Saviour, who gives them the benediction. In a tower at the top of the clock there are pleasant chimes, which sound at three, seven, and eleven o'clock each time in different tunes; and at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday they chime a thanksgiving unto Christ; and when this chime is finished a cock, which stands on the top of the tower, stretches out his neck, claps his wings, and crows three times.

NEW HOMFSTEAD BILL.—The bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, reported by Townsend, from the Committee on Public Lands, repeals the pre-emption laws, and provides that any person above the age of twenty-one, who is a citizen of the United States, or who may have declared his intention to become such, shall be entitled to enter, by purchase with cash, any tract of land not exceeding forty acres, as a site for mechanical, commercial, or manufacturing purposes, upon proof satisfactory to the Commissioners of the General Land Office that he is in actual possession of such premises, and that no valid adverse claim existed at the date of his occupancy, and that he has occupied and held possession of the same for such purpose for his own use and benefit for not less than one year. Provided, that notice of his intention to claim said tract shall be filed with the Register within two months from the date of actual possession, and that the payment herein required shall be made within eighteen months of such filing. All lands within the lateral limits of any railroad grant, the title to which shall remain in the United States, whether an odd or evrn section, shall, upon becoming subject to sale under the provisions of this Act, be held at the double minimum price of $2 50 per acre, unless otherwise specifically provided by law. This Act to take effect from and after the 1st day of September next.


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## AUSTRALIA.

### Arrival of the First Steamer of the New Line.

Dates from Sydney to December 20th ; from Auckland to December 22d : from Honolulu to January 14th.

The Australian and American R. M. steamer "Macgregor" arrived at this port Sunday morning last from Sydney, via Fiji and Honolulu, brought Australian and New Zealand papers to the 20th of December, and Honolulu dates to January 14th, from which we extract the following items :

AUSTRALIA.

For the past two monts, says the Melbourne "Age" of December 20th, Parliament has been in session, and the most important political fact is the appointment of a Minister of Justice and Education in consequence of a resolution in the Assembly, affirming the desirability of creating such an office. Sir James Martin, for many years one of the leading members of the Assembly, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The selection of this gentleman caused a row between Mr. Parkes and his Attorney-General, who resigned his position and now looks at his late colleagues with anything but friendly feelings.

It is pretty generally admitted that the Colonial Secretary put his foot into it by giving a half promise to his Attorney-General that he was to have the vacant chair on the bench; but with a staunch majority at his back, he takes things very quietly. The principal measures which have been introduced or promised are the Tariff bill, the Mining bill, the Electoral Act Amendment bill and the Volnnteer Force Act Amendment bill.

The quantity of gold received by escort at the Sydney Mint during the month ending November 30th was only 18,489 oz. From the Western districts there was received 14,963 oz.; from the Southern, 3,051 oz.; and from Northern, 475 oz. These figures show a remarkable falling off as compared with those for October, and the aggregate is smaller than that of any month since May, 1871.

VICTORIA.—Now that Parliament is up, there are notes of preparation heard from all sides in view of the approaching general election. Candidates are laying themselves out to win the sweet voices of the constituencies, and it is quite a pleassnt sight to witness the self-abnegation of sifting members in looking after the concerns, however trivial, of their country constitutents. The elections, however, will not commence for something over two months.

Suicides and sudden deaths have been unusually numerous during the last few weeks. No less than seven cases of suicides were chronicled in Melbourne in one day last week. Overwork, over-anxiety and excessive drinking seem to be the immediate causes in most cases.

Sub Lieutenant Willeys fell from the turret of the "Caberus," and has died from the injuries he received.

The English cricketers were received by deputation at the mail steamer on Saturday last, and escorted in a four-in-hand drag to town. Several of them visited the practice ground in the afternoon.

The "Geelong Advertiser" states: "We understand that detective Mackay is under orders to proceed to Fiji, and, if necessary, to extend his trip to San Francisco and the United States. The object of this trip, which may extend over six months, is not known, but very likely the Government consider it desirable he should, if possible, make the personal acquaintance of Mount and Morris, or even O'Ferrall, the defaulter, who absconded with about £18,000 of public money."

The figurehead of a vessel has been picked up at King's Island. It is believed to have belonged to the ship "Waterloo," late of Adelaide,, which left Newcastle for India, coal laden, about three months since. It was brought by the surveying vessel "Victoria" from King's Island. It was found south of the New Year Island. It represents her Majesty the Queen, painted white and ornamented with gold.

A demonstration of sewing girls took place at Ballarat on the evening of the 9th, in commemoration of the passage of the Female Employment Regulation bill,

Mining disturbances have occured at Clunes, in consequence of the employment of Chinese in the mines owing to the strike.

QUEENSLAND.—The "Northern Argus" states that a discovery of platinum has recently been made within a distance of 250 miles of Rockhampton. A party who had been prospecting for gold arrived in town with a small parcel of mineral deposit that to him presented unusual features. He submitted it to Mr. A. Tucker, assayer, who, after careful examination, pronounced the parcel to contain an excellent sample of platinum, with the usual combination of omnium and iridium.

Official telegrams in reference to the Palmer river state that things are going on pretty well, but the rations are short and that many are going to pack for the Endeavor. The blacks have speared another man fatally; also a horse. Plenty of gold is being got, but the men cannot leave the river to prospect. The escorts left on Thursday for Cardwall with 5058 ounces.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The harvest reports from various parts of Australia are favorable. The prospect in South Australia is very good. In the Southeast the crops of wheat are said to be exceedingly heavy; in the Northern areas they are good. The accounts are less satisfactory in the older districts nearer Adelaide—the crops are light and irregular, but this is attributed to the exhaustion of the soil. The apprehensions respecting locusts and red rust have not been realized.

A fire has broken out among the crops at Encounter Bay, and several hundred men are engaged in putting it out.

The Yam Creek natives stole some tools the other day, and the men caught two. While trying to bring them to the camp the captors had a severe struggle with twenty natives armed with spears, and were obliged to release them. There was no blood shed. An expedition is starting to punish the blacks.

Some fine new wheat is being shipped for England per South Australia and St. Vincent. Several thousand of sheep have been killed by bush fires on the Willowie and Woorabarra runs. Miles of fencing have been destroyed.

Elizabeth Woolcock, who was sentenced to death for poisoning her husband, is to be hanged on the 30th instant.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Daily Southern *Cross* of December 19th says: With no ordinary pleasure we hail the establishment of that mail route by which these pages will travel, and which once again, after repeated efforts, connects this colony with the American Empire, and makes America a link between Australasia and the home country. Thrice has the attempt been made, and never before with greater prospects of permanent success than those which now present themselves. The junction of the two colonies of New Zealand and New South Wales, with the means employed in bringing this scheme into effect, gives promise of stability; and the growth of the colonies, the increase in their productions, and the interchange of commodities which will take place by means of this route between them and the States will increase that stability, and strengthen and rivet, we hope, the intercourse which is now once more begun with California and the great Republic of which that State is part.

Continued native disturbances are reported on the East Coast.

International cricket matches are now the main excitement.

In Otago there are seventy miles of Railway completed.

The first part of the Auckland and Waikato line, reaching to Onehunga, was to be open on the 24th.

The Maori King and his son are paying visits to the settlers.

The harvest promises to be abundant. In the other Colonies the wheat crop will show a falling off.

There is a great demand for labor in various parts of the Colony.

The trade with the islands of Fiji and other groups of the South Seas is increasing.

The sugar trade is to receive an impetus by the establishment of sugar refineries.

The Union Steam Shipping Company, with a capital of $250,000, was started in Dunedin to meet the growing requirements of the shipping trade of New Zealand.

The New Zealand Navigation Company will enlarge its capital, in order to provide additional steamers.

FIJI.

The feeling is growing stronger for annexation. The action of the German residents in Levuka, on the recent occasion, in preparing to resist the Government by force of arms, and the after proceedings at Nasova, where about 100 unarmed white men were driven back and ill-used by 1,000 Fijians, armed to the teeth, has elicited a general feeling in the Colonies that England should at once assume the sovereignty of these islands.

It is announced by the Ministry that "one of of his Majesty's Ministers will proceed under instructions, via Honolulu, to Washington, and most likely to Europe, for the purpose of pressing upon the Great Powers the claims of this kingdom to the fullest recognition."

At Viti Levu an intertribal dispute had arisen between the natives of Na Lawa and the Dawarau people, resulting in a collision in which lives were lost. This is an old dispute of years' standing.

HAWAII.

The "Macgregor" brings Honolulu dates to January 16th.

Of the King's health the "Nuhou" says : "His Majesty's health is, we are happy to state according to private reports received per "Kilauea," much improved; but we may repeat our former observation that, owing to the absence of any kind of official information, public speculation and surmise are very busy, and the uneasy state of feeling that has existed for some time past has not yet been quieted by recent news from Hawii."

An alliance for the king is being generally talked of.

The approaching elections for the Legislature are the prime objects of interest.

The 9th of March was celebrated in honor of the first anniversary of the ascension to the throne of His Majesty Lunaillo.

Mr. Justice Wideman has tendered his resignation as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The "Tenedos" is lying in Honolulu harbor.

WHY THE FRENCH WERE DEFEATED.—That imperial France was so soon vanquished by Prussia, is attributable simply to the fact that the one Power was prepared for war, and the other was not; and the want of preparation on the part of the French resulted from an overweening confidence in their ability to beat any people in the world the moment they took the field. Their army was as little fitted for a great war as our own was when it landeded in the Crimea. At any rate, the position of the Emperor was pitiable and tragic in the extreme. Even had he committed more faults than can fairly be laid to his charge, it would be impossible for any generous mind to refuse its sympathy to that foiled and vanquished sovereign, so long accustomed to the most splendid realities of power, so suddenly and utterly cast down; to that sick and hunted man, living in fear and hardship, after long familiarity with Imperial ways, desperately endeavoring to remass his broken legions, and finding them again and again unequalled to retrieve the day. When pressed by several of his generals to return te Paris, he is said to have replied, "Dead or victorious !" He suffered greatly from exhaustion and fatigue, resulting from physical exertions and mental excitement; yet, according to some accounts, he showed great serenity under the trials of the time.—*Cassell.*

THE GERMAN NAVY.—The Borsen "Zeitung" says that the Borussia and Hansa will probably be ready to take part in the operations of the German navy by the 17th of March next, which will be the tenth anniversary of the battle of Rugen. Prussian ships were on that occasion engaged for the first time against a hostile fleet, and since then Germany acquired a navy which is not only capable of encountering an enemy on the high seas, but is a complete protection to the German coasts. Another important circumstance, adds the writer, is that all the parts of the two ships mentioned above are, with the exception of the iron plates ordered in England, being entirely constructed by native industry. At present Germany has six frigates, and a corvette; she therefore stands sixth in the list of the naval powers of Europe, just under Austria. But in the year 1875 her fleet will probably so be increased that Germany will stand fifth – next to Italy. The first place is occupied by England; Russia will by that time very likely attain the second place, and after her will come France, Italy and Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN has forty-six colonial governments scattered over the four continents, the West India and Pacific Islands, under twenty-eight governors, eleven lieutenant-governors, one inspector, two administrators, and four captain-generals.

A PRESCRIPTION.—The following prescription is recommended for persons who desire to curb the appetite for liquor: Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm; twice a day.

[From the Commercial Herald.]

## MARKET REPORT.

There has been quite a marked decline in the price of Wheat since our last weekly reference, owing to increased offerings from the interior, lessened Liverpool quotations, higher freights, and withal the advanced stage of the shipping season, when the risks of the English market are enhanced by the near approach of the harvest in Great Britain. Some speculation is being indulged in respecting the magnitude of last year's Wheat crop. The intelligent reader should bear in mind that at the time of the last harvest we carried over a large surplus stock of grain, and it is that surplus which has helped to swell our exports to the present figures. Up to this writing there seems to be no felt scarcits of Wheat in any quarter, nor do our millers exhibit any fears of a short supply between now and the next harvest. There is yet no speculative feeling abroad, and no anxiety manifested upon the part of millers and others to stock up for local necessities; but it seems to us as though the time was approaching when we are to feel a scarcity of Breadstuff for at least a brief period. Certainly, if there was any truth in crop estimates, or correctness in stock returns, our continued exports of both Flour and Wheat upon the present gigantic scale must soon be felt in the direction pointed out. Now there is great anxiety felt to give dispatch to the large Wheat fleet at present on the berth, and of course there is a lively outward movement at this time, not only from this port, but also in Oregon. Advices just at hand announce the following:

Sailed from Astoria January 22d, ship Navigator, with 16,800 ctls Wheat for Cork; the Aranco, with 19,600 ctls; the Tongay for Queenstown, with 17,500 ctls; the Mary E. Ray for Cork, with 15,000 ctls. Cleared—the Sythet for Liverpool, with 15,500 ctls; the St. Michael for Cork, with 14,400 ctls. The value of the cargoes of these vessels is nearly $200,000.

Few persons can realize the extent of our wheat-fields. The Chico *Enterprise* of January 16th, has the following:

H. J. Glenn, an enterprising farmer of Colusa County, will put in, on his *little* farm, near Jacinto, this year, 40,000 acres of wheat, from which we make the following estimate: At 25 bushels per acre—which is not a high estimate for the prospect of the present season—the yield will be 1,000,000 bushels, or 60,000,000 pounds. At 137 lbs to the sack, it will require 420,000 sacks. At 300 tons per barge load, on the Sacramento River, it will take one steamer two years to deliver it to San Francisco, allowing one trip per week, and will take 20 ships, of 1,300 tons each, to deliver it in England. But the most important calculation still remains to be made, especially to Mr. Glenn, and that is, the calculation of the net profit accruing from the $1,000,000 that it will bring him on the ranch, at $1 per bushel.

The shipment of 550 tons Wheat to Liverpool, per steamer Colima via Panama, is at this time noteworthy. The freight paid thereon is said to be £4 5s. The outward movement in Barley is also specially noticeable. The Colima for Panama carried, en route for New York, 11,130 ctls, and the steamer China, to follow per same route on the 2d prox., will also carry several hundred tons brewing Barley for New York. In addition to this, the overland Barley movement is considerable for Louisville, Ky., Chicago, St. Louis, and perhaps other points East of us. This Barley movement is somewhat unexpected, and is rapidly reducing stocks to a point where they can be easily controlled. Corn has entirely recovered from the late temporary decline. Oats seem to be entirely neglected. Hay and Bran are lower.

The merchandise exports by sea for the past week have been as follows: Colima, for New York via Panama, carried 6,092 ctls Barley, 2,405 galls Brandy, 1739 Hides, 85 rolls Leather, 3,989 galls Whale Oil, 270,081 lbs Domestic Wool, 18,638 galls and 112 cs California Wine, 66 sacks Peanuts, etc., valued at $101,691; same, for Liverpool via Panama, had 11,130 ctls Wheat, etc., valued at $28,065. Monte Rosa, for Cork, had 40,693 ctls Wheat, valued at $93,594. John Bright, for Antwerp (Belgium), had 60 cs Borax, 45,467 ctls Wheat, valued at $106,294. Merwanjee Framjee, for Queenstown, had 34,341 ctls Wheat, valued at $76,000. Essex for Cork, carried 32,091 ctls Wheat, valued at $74,612. Prince of Wales for Cork, had 13,998 ctls Wheat valued at $32,200. Montgomery Castle, for Liverpool, 11,115 bbls flour, 6,393 ctls wheat, valued at $85,760. Bridgewater, for Cork, had 41,676 ctls wheat, valued at $100,501. Doxford, for Liverpool, had 23,567 ctls wheat, valued at $55,783. Malay, for Hongkong, carried 5,667 bbls flour, 142,000 ft lumber, 51 ctls oats, etc., valued at $39,089. D. C. Murray, for Honolulu, carried 828 bbls flour, 195 ctls oats, etc., valued at $33,918. Colima, for Panama, had 379 bbls flour, 681 sks potatoes, etc., valued at $7,115. Marama, for Tahiti, carried 762 bbls flour, 32,500 lbs rice, 120 ctls barley, etc., valued at $17,210. Total for the week, $851,522 against $545,853 for last week.

FLOUR—We note a cargo sale of 7,000 bbls Oregon, Salem Mills, for French account, upon terms reserved. The ship Malay, for Hongkong, will carry the bulk of 22,667 ¼-sks Golden Age Superfine. The National Mills have just delivered 7,400 hf sacks Extra, for Liverpool. The Montgomery Castle, for Liverpool, carried the bulk of 11,115 bbls Extra. The D. C. Murray, for Honolulu, carried 3,300 qr sacks. The arrivals from Oregon include 6,116 hf sacks per W. H. Meyer. The Idaho brought 4,077 qr sacks and 1468 hf sacks, chiefly Extras. The price of Flour remains substantially the same as for some time past, say $5 50@5 75 for Superfine; Extra Superfine, $6; Baker's and Family Extra, $6 50@7 ₱ 196 lbs, the latter a jobbing price for the best silk-dressed.

WHEAT—Immediately following our last issue, sales of Choice to Extra Choice Milling were concluded at $2 30@2 32½, declining at once with sales of a round lot of inferior, say 15,000 sacks at $2 10; 10,000 sacks Extra Choice Club sold at $2 31¼; 750 tons Choice, $2 30; 500 tons do. $2 25; 1300 tons, $2 27½; 300 sacks Oregon, $2 20; 500 sacks California, $2 20; 5,000 sacks Choice, $2 25. The steamer Golima, for Panama, carried en route to Liverpool, 11,130 ctls. At the close, we quote the market quiet at $2 10@2 25. Liverpool quotations for average, 13s 6d@13s 9d; Club, 13s 11d@14s 2d. The Idaho, from Oregon, brought us 3,165 sacks.

BARLEY—An active Eastern demand exists from New York and "from the West." Shipments overland and via Panama are in order to a very liberal extent. Low freights by both routes enable us to ship freely of our surplus. Sales for the week aggregate 5,000 sks Coast Feed at $1 32½@1 35; 5,500 sks choice bright Bay at $1 50@1 55; 4,500 sks Coast Brewing at $1 45. Extra choice is held at $1 60@1 65 ₱ ctl, with sales at the close of 300 tons at $1 60.

OATS—Oregon supplies are free. The W. H. Meyer from Columbia River, brought us 1,634 sks; the Idaho, 1,100 sks. These supplies come to a slow market, and into competition with liberal home supplies. There is no export demand, and prices are low and nominal, with no sales of magnitude to record. Quotable at $1 50@1 75 ₱ ctl.

CORN—The Mohongo brought up about 2,000 sks from lower coast ports. The bulk of it sold at $1 60@1 65 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—This article is very scarce, and wanted at 3½c. The jobbing price advanced to 4@4½c.

RYE—Is scarce, and wanted at $1 75@1 80 ₱ ctl.

HAY—The supply is liberal, and by reason of the continued rain prices ease off—say $13@17 ₱ ton.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—Prices have declined to $18@27 50 per ton respectively.

FLAXSEED—The present price is 3c, but the oil mills offer 3¼c for next crop, as an inducement for increased production in the State.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price to the trade is yet $32 50, less the customary discount.

MUSTARD SEED—There is a light demand for White at 1½@2½c. Brown and Red, 2@3½c, according to quality.

BEANS—Prices are higher. Bayos, 2¾@2¾c; Butter, 5@6c; Pea, 4¼@4½c; Small White, 3½@4c; Pink and Red, 2¼@2½c.

HOPS—We have no sales to report; the market very quiet and prices nominal, say 32½@35c.

ALFALFA SEED—The demand is good, with jobbing sales at 18@20c.

WOOL—We remark an active week's business, including a single purchase of 294,000 lbs long clean staple at 22c. Other sales may be noted to the extent of 200,000 lbs within the range of our quotations. The stock on hand is very much reduced, and the sales reported have been chiefly for local mills, and they are now carrying full stocks. We quote Northern free staple at 20@22c; short free, 16@18c; dark, 15@17c; Southern, slightly burry, 14@15c; burry, 12½@13½c.

HIDES—We continue to quote Dry at 18@19c; Wet Salted dull at 9c.

TALLOW—The market is dull, stock large, with a large prospective supply ere long. Crude, 6½@7c; Refined, 9c.

LEATHER—We have no material change to note in values; business at present rather slack.

POTATOES—Receipts since our last have been light from Humboldt, and offerings small, with a steady demand and firm market at $1 12½@1 20. Petaluma and Tomales, $1@1 12½.

ONIONS—Are in demand. Good to choice salable from $1 75 to $2 10.

HONEY—The market is fully supplied with strained. Prices are merely nominal—say 8@12c, according to quality. Comb is in light supply, quotable at 20@25c for choice. Strained in 2-lb cans is worth $2 25; Comb in 2-lb cans, $4 ₱ doz. 30 cs Comb sold for New York at 25c.

BEESWAX—Very quiet. Light stock on hand, but no inquiry. Can be bought at from 25c to 30c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Prices of Poultry of all kinds have been advanced, in anticipation of the near approach of the Chinese holidays. We quote: Hens and Roosters, $6@8; Broilers, $5 50@6 50; tame Ducks, $10@12 ₱ doz; tame Geese, $2 50@2 75 ₱ pair; Turkeys, live, plenty at 17@18c ₱ lb; dressed do, 19@20c ₱ lb. Game is in fair supply with moderate demand. Hare, $2 50@3 ₱ doz; Quail $1 75@2; Snipe, 75c@$1; English do, $1 50@2; wild Geese, best, $3@3 50; Mallard Ducks, $4@4 50; small do, $2@2 50 ₱ doz.

CATTLE—Beef of really choice quality is quite scarce and high, while inferior and poor is plenty and at low prices for the season. Calves are very scarce. Mutton is very scarce and high. Our quotations are given at the slaughterer's prices: Beef, ₱ quarter, 4½@6c for inferior qualities; 8@10c ₱ lb for choice. Mutton 8@9c. Calves, 7@7½c. Hogs are scarce and in good demand. We quote live at 5½@6c, and 7½@8c for dressed, the latter for choice small Hogs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Choice fresh Roll Butter is still quite scarce and very firm at 35@40c ₱ lb, but the price will probably recede to 30c with fresh arrivals, and then we expect to see liberal shipments East. Pickled Butter is in good demand at 25@32½c. We note one car-load of say 150 firkins Eastern returned this week. California Cheese in light supply, with a good demand at 15@17c; Eastern plentiful, with a moderate demand at 15½@17c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are in good demand at 42½@45c; supply light.

FRUIT—The steamer Newbern from Mexican ports arrived with 200 boxes Oranges. The steamer Macgregor brought 31 boxes Lemons from Sydney and 495 bunches Bananas from Honolulu. Oranges and Lemons from Los Angeles continue to arrive on every steamer. We quote: Apples, choice, $1 25@2 ₱ box; common, 50c@$1 ₱ box. Pears, $1@2 50 ₱ box. Oranges, Loreto, $30@35 ₱ M; Los Angeles, $18@30; Tahiti, $30 ₱ M. Lemons, Los Angeles, $2@2 50 ₱ 100; Malaga and Sicily, $9@14 ₱ box. Limes, $7 50@10 ₱ M. Bananas, $2@3 ₱ bunch. Pine Apples, $5@8 ₱ doz. Cocoanuts, $8 ₱ 100. Dried Fruit—Apples, 5½@6c ₱ lb; Peaches, 8@9c; pitted Plums, 17@18c; black Figs, 6@8c; Pears, 5@10c; Nectarines, 9@10c.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—**

The long continued rains, impassable roads, and the heavy, wet soil's, are insuperable barriers to trade and create a period of exceeding dullness. The rainfall to date is now upward of 16 inches, against 11 inches same time last season, and nearly 25 inches in same period of 1871. The outlook is good for a large trade ere long.

**BAGS AND BAGGING—**

There is a disposition manifested in certain quarters to sell Dundee Standard Grain Sacks, 22x36, on contract, for summer delivery, at 14c. The Grangers show a disposition to buy at least a portion of their requirements for the coming season. To this end it is said that four different orders have been sent to Scotland, each for 500,000 Bags—say in all 2,000,000 Grain Sacks, purchased on orders. These with the customary shipments on sale to the different commission houses in this city will, without doubt, furnish the needed supply. Besides we have the Oakland Bag Factory making from Jute about 3,000,000 Bags. To this add the large amount of Piece Goods, Hessians, that will be worked up by the several local bag factories in this city, some of which have recently enlarged their factories, and intend to do a large manufacturing business this year. There is now some demand for Wool Sacks, with the promise of a large requirement.

**PROVISIONS—**

There is an increased demand for Salted Meats, with free receipts from the East. Our local packers seem to be actively engaged in the prosecution of their several callings, turning out Sugar-cured Hams, etc., of good quality. Eastern papers acknowledge the receipt of 1200 firkins of Butter, returned from California, selling at fair rates. Other invoices are now enroute, including some choice fresh Roll from our own dairies. The supply of Butter is now steadily increasing, and with the return of warm, dry, genial weather, the receipts of grass Butter will be considerable; and to prevent prices from going to very low figures, we will be compelled to send the surplus to New York.

BACON, HAMS, AND LARD.—We note the sale of 13 tierces Whittaker's Hams, old crop, at 13½c. One car-load (20,000 lbs) Eastern Hams, outside brands, sold private, supposed 12½c; 20,000 lbs California Bacon, 9¾@10½c; 120 cs Wilson's California Lard, illuminated tins, 14c; one car-load (20,000 lbs) tierce Lard, sold to arrrive at 10¾c, 60 days: 10 tierces do, 10¾c, 60 days.

BEEF AND PORK.—We have no sales to record, and prices both low and nominal.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS—With increased supplies of the former, prices ease off. Cheese is quite plentiful at old prices. Eggs are more plentiful at 42½@45c for California.

The brisk opposition now being carried on by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Goodall, Nelson & Perkins, quickened up to fever heat by the steamer Wm. Tabor, is having its legitimate effect in stimulating the coast trade between here and San Diego to considerable dimensions. Freight to all ports carried at $1 50 ₱ ton, and passengers $3 to $5. Every steamer goes out full, crowded with passengers, the latter finding it much cheaper to travel by sea in a first-class steamer than staying at home, doing nothing, during the rainy season. We are glad of this movement. It will do very much toward building up the southern part of the State, and bring the garden of the State into more general notice. This is the time for Eastern people to go South—to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and other places, where they can enjoy the orange and other tropical fruits in their abundance.

The rain-fall to this date is upward of 16½ inches, against 11 inches same time in 1873, and 24¾ inches in 1872.

## FINANCIAL.

Protracted inclement weather, the bad condition of the roads, and the consequent difficulty of communication with many interior points, have slackened the demand for money, and there is now a large supply on the market. It seems, however, to make no difference in rates, whether there is a surplus or not, for interest maintains its ground at the long quoted figures of 1 to 1¼ per cent. per month in bank, and 9 to 12 per cent. per year in the Savings institutions.

The diminished value of silver is the source of much uneasiness in the silver producing regions of the Pacific coast. The German and Dutch Governments have abandoned the use of silver coins, and Belgium is reported as being about to follow their example; but with the the resumption of specie payments by the United States, Austria, and France, and by reason of the demand for silver which exists in South America and among Oriental nations, and the greatly enlarged employment of it in the arts, there is every reason to believe that its decreased value is only temporary.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington announces the probable adoption of Mr. Houghton's bill to authorize the gold-note banks to issue their notes on a gold reserve of ninety instead of eighty per cent., as now required by law. Should the measure pass, it will afford great relief to the money market, as well as the banks in question, which find more favor in California than in any other portion of the Union.


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